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IDF soldiers leave Gaza Prison yesterday, while a Palestinian policeman opens the gate.

(Reuters)

15 Palestinians wounded in clash with settlers in Hebron

JON IMMANUEL and HERB KEINON

FIFTEEN Palestinians were wounded, one seriously, when yeshiva students opened fire at stone-throwing Palestinians near a Hebron mosque during prayers yesterday and soldiers intervened to end the clash.

The IDF said settlers opened fire after they were stoned while walking near Police Square in downtown Hebron. Two settlers, thought to have used their weapons, were arrested after the shooting. Three border police were also injured by stone-throwers.

The IDF and the three-nation Temporary International Presence in Hebron reported 10 wounded, while Palestinian sources in Al-Ya Hospital said up to 18 were wounded. According to a settlement leader in Kiryat Arba, yesterday's incident began when a group of 25 students from Yeshivat Nitzan in Kiryat Arba were on

their way to recite the Book of Ruth yesterday afternoon at the site of the tomb of Ruth and Yishai in Tel Rumeida, as is the custom there on Shavuot.

He said that when the Kiryat Arba residents came to Police Square they came under a barrage of rocks, and fired into the air.

When this failed to deter the attackers, the settlers said, the Jews fired at their legs. The border police then rushed to the scene and the settlers looked for cover and did not interfere.

The Kiryat Arba source said a Palestinian among the attackers was filming the whole incident, leading him to believe that it was a well-planned attack. A team of international observers stationed at each of the main intersections in the city was on the scene and filmed the incident. They did not

intervene, he said.

Bjarne Sorensen, the Danish spokesman for TIPH said nobody from TIPH actually witnessed the incident and "in accordance with our mandate" the team left the area after the IDF declared it a closed military zone.

The IDF claimed that the yeshiva students did not coordinate their walk with them.

"It was the most serious incident since the international force was brought in on May 8 to monitor Palestinian-Israeli clashes after the February 25 Hebron massacre. 'At this point it is impossible to say who was responsible,' Sorensen said.

Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe earlier identified the most critically wounded casualty, shot in the neck, as 11-year-old Ibrahim Zayed.

Natshe told the Post the incident occurred near the Sheikh Ali Bakr Mosque as people were going to prayers at 4:30 p.m. and saw "armed settlers." He said "it was unusual for settlers to go there, and they had kept away since the massacre" in the Ibrahim Mosque inside the Machpela Cave.

Natshe, who was reinstated as mayor after the massacre at the PLO's request, accused the army yesterday of "waiting 30 minutes to intervene" noting that the army wounded no settlers, but only Palestinians. Most of the wounded may have been hit by IDF fire.

(Continued on Page 2)

Christopher brings 'a few answers' from Assad to Rabin

Visit to Jericho planned for today

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who arrived yesterday from Damascus, conveyed Syrian President Hafez Assad's latest message to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in a private meeting at his Jerusalem residence last night.

Christopher brought what he termed "a few answers, a few clarifications."

A senior Israeli official said after the meeting with Rabin that "it was an instrumental step as part of a long process."

The official suggested that no major strides were taken, adding, "Not every trip brings a breakthrough." He said the Syrian proposals were little more than added details to those conveyed during Christopher's trip several weeks ago.

At the same time, the official stressed that there is an effort under way by Damascus through the press to improve the atmosphere in the Syrian-Israeli talks.

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

Christopher held two unscheduled discussions with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara yesterday before leaving Damascus. In between the meetings, Shara relayed Christopher's ideas to Assad and brought him an unspecified answer.

The secretary of state plans to visit Jericho today as a symbolic gesture. It remains unclear whether Christopher will return to Damascus after holding more talks today in Jerusalem.

After his meetings in Damascus, Christopher told reporters that Syria and Israel are "going back and forth, exchanging ideas and probing each other on very early but important aspects. We're at the beginning of a very serious process in which each element is scrutinized with great care."

The process involves extremely

high stakes for both sides and "considerable" time has to be spent on specific issues, he added. Said one senior US official, "We are not on the brink of a breakthrough. There is a lot of work to be done."

There has been speculation that Christopher is bringing Assad's explicit agreement to a phased, but full, withdrawal from the Golan. Reuters quoted the Syrian official newspaper *Tishrin* as writing on Sunday that Damascus is willing to accept full withdrawal from the Golan "within a reasonable and acceptable period."

Yesterday, however, the paper wrote that Israeli withdrawal should be quick and accused Israel of placing obstacles in the path to peace.

"Syria, which is keen to allow the peace process to reach its goal, will spare no effort to make the Christopher tour a success," the newspaper said.

The London-based daily *Al-*

(Continued on Page 2)

US complains about antisemitic Syrian article

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher instructed the US ambassador to Syria to complain about an article last weekend in a Syrian newspaper alleging that Jews controlled American foreign policy, a senior US official said.

The article appeared on Saturday in the *Syria Times*, an English-language newspaper published by the Syrian government daily *Tishreen*.

"The secret of Jewish influence on the American arena lies in their understanding

of the nature of American society and their ability to identify its points of weakness and strength," the article said.

"The Jews used all forms of falsification of historical facts in order to mislead the public. They returned to Middle Ages methods and talked about what happened to the Jews then. But they did not talk about what the Jews did," it said.

The article alleged, among other things, that 1,000 of 1,700 US newspapers in the 1970s were un-

der Jewish control and that Jews were representing out of all proportion to their numbers in the White House and State Department as well as major publications such as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*.

The US official said this article and others like it were "unhelpful" to the Israel-Syria peace process. He said Christopher had instructed US Ambassador Christopher Ross to raise the issue with the Syrian government.

(Reuters)

IDF aiming to be out of Gaza today

JON IMMANUEL

THE IDF plans to be out of the Gaza Strip today, senior military sources said yesterday.

The IDF left military headquarters in Gaza City yesterday, but has yet to hand over four installations, including the beach prison known locally as Anzar 2, the sea-front hotel for Border Police and two police posts in Gaza City.

Most of the civil administration offices have been vacated.

Celebrations among Gazans have been low-key as they became accustomed over the past three days to the sight of blue-shirted policemen directing traffic in downtown Palestine Square and green-beretted security police guarding the former military bases.

There are about 400 "blue" police, recruited from local men who

either resigned from the Israeli force during the intifada or have been recently recruited and trained in Egypt.

In contrast, about 2,000 "National Security forces" in army fatigues are recruited from the Palestine Liberation Army in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Yemen and Sudan. The "green" police will eventually number 7,000 in Gaza and Jericho. The "blue" police will number 2,000.

Some 30 senior security chiefs are expected to arrive today, including Mohammed Dahlan and Jibril Rajoub.

Dahlan was expelled the year before the intifada began, and Rajoub was expelled as a suspected intifada leader in 1988. Until 1985,

he had been imprisoned for an attack on a military patrol.

Dahlan is to be the Gaza security chief and Rajoub the "internal security chief in the West Bank."

"This is the first batch of executives from Tunis heading for the occupied territories and our activities will cover all the West Bank and not only the self-rule area [of Jericho]," AP quoted Rajoub as telling reporters before leaving Tunis airport.

According to the Jerusalem daily *al-Quds* yesterday, Rajoub and Dahlan will be senior to Gen. Nasser Yusef, who is the overall head of both police and national security forces in Gaza and Jericho.

In North Gaza, Brig. Ziad Arif will be head of police and Saeb (Continued on Page 2)

Frenkel calls for action against inflation

JOSE ROSENFELD and BAT SHEVA TSUR

THE 2 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index for April is extremely worrying, and urgent action is needed to deal with rising inflation, Bank of Israel Governor Yacov Frenkel warned on Sunday.

Although most economists expected a high April index due to seasonal factors, they were caught by surprise by the magnitude of the jump in prices, reported Sunday by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Housing prices, in particular, continued roaring ahead, contributing 40 percent of the index rise last month.

Economists believed that the stock market's downturn earlier in the year would help moderate housing prices. However, apartment prices in April jumped 4 percent, while rents rose a more moderate 1.1 percent. As a result, overall housing prices increased 3.6 percent.

The cost of a standard basket of goods and services for the average urban family rose to NIS 5,795 in

cluding housing, compared to NIS 5,676 in March. Excluding housing, the basket cost NIS 4,485 compared to NIS 4,415.

Rahamin Ozama, head of the Central Bureau of Statistics' price division, estimates inflation is now running at 13.5 percent annually, based on the first four months of the year.

Frenkel said the 2 percent increase followed high indexes in the previous months and put at risk the government's target of 8 percent inflation for this year.

The central bank governor said interest rate policy by itself could not dampen the growing inflation and he called on the government to take immediate action in a number of spheres.

More land is needed to be freed up for housing, he said, adding that rezoning land for residential construction in areas where the demand for housing is high should also be implemented. Frenkel said that constructors who won tenders should be made to stick to a tight schedule for completing construction, with fines being levied on builders who failed to meet the target.

The governor suggested a number of temporary incentives to give a push to new building starts, including a reduction in housing purchase tax (*mas rechush*). Frenkel also said local authorities needed to speed up their planning procedures and he called for the importation of foreign workers to overcome manpower problems in the construction industry caused by the closure of the territories.

At the same time, Frenkel insisted the government must not begin public sector building, as this would only deter the private sector. Past experience has shown, Frenkel noted, that government-financed housing projects entailed a large budgetary expenditure and lead to waste, inefficiency and often shoddy building.

Frenkel also recommended against trying to reduce construction costs by lowering taxes on raw materials because the government could not ensure that the contractors would pass this saving on to the consumer.

The governor also warned against the government taking steps such as increasing mortgage availability, as this would only increase the demand by housing and further hamper would-be house (Continued on Page 2)

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Islamic Jihad: We'll change tactics in Gaza

ISLAMIC Jihad is ready to change its tactics in the Gaza Strip to avoid conflict there with the newly arrived Palestinian police force, its leader was quoted as saying on Sunday.

Fathi Shuqqa, general secretary of the group, said it would work to bring down the PLO-Israeli accord which offered only "ridiculous" powers to the self-rule authority.

But in an interview with the *Al-Quds* newspaper, he said Islamic Jihad was now rethinking its strategy and aimed to boost its presence as a political movement in the territories.

"Islamic Jihad will make every effort to avoid a clash [with the

Palestinian police] even if it is forced to change its tactics in Gaza," Shuqqa said. He did not go into details.

His statements were the latest sign Palestinian radical factions have been thrown off balance by the self-rule agreement signed in Cairo earlier this month. Hamas on Saturday welcomed Palestinian

police even while urging them to behave well.

"Islamic Jihad realizes it is before a changing and new reality. We are studying and reevaluating so as to bring out a more effective program," said Shuqqa.

It is now important to achieve a more effective political, social and cultural presence and do more

than just issue statements, he said.

Islamic Jihad was prominent in the early days of the Palestinian uprising in the 1980s and has carried out many terrorist operations inside Israel. But the group has few followers in the territories and little of the social and political networks that characterize the PLO or Hamas.



The Morocco Trance Art, practicing above, performed last night in the opening of this year's Israel Festival. (Isaac Harari)

Arab man hurt in fight between Arabs, yeshiva students

BILL HUTMAN

A FIGHT between yeshiva students and Arabs in the Moslem Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City left an Arab man moderately injured last night.

Police were searching for a student who apparently attacked the Ateret Cohanim Yeshiva who stabbed the Arab man in the eye with a broken bottle, the police spokesman said.

Dozens of students and Arab residents exchanged blows and threw rocks and bottles during the fight, which broke out just after 7 p.m. Border Police eventually arrived and separated the groups. The wounded man was taken to Mokassed Hospital on the Mount of Olives.

One student told police the fight broke out after he was intentionally tripped by a store owner on Hagai Street, near the yeshiva, the police spokesman said.

The yeshiva students accused the store owner of trying to antagonize them on several occasions, and said they had complained to police about the matter.

"These fights happen once in a while, but they are an exception," said yeshiva administrative director Yossi Baumel. "We are on good terms with the majority of Arabs in the area," Baumel said.

Drivers' dispute leads to riot

A DISPUTE between two Tel Aviv drivers on Sunday afternoon escalated into a riot involving dozens of motorists and police officers.

The two drivers abandoned their cars on Rehov Kibbutz Galyot to discuss a difference of opinion over the failure of one to yield the right of way to the other. They had begun to exchange blows, attracting a crowd, when officers conveying a prisoner in a passing police van noticed the commotion.

The officers stopped and attempted to separate the combatants, when the two drivers turned their anger against the peacekeepers. Feeling he was about to be overcome, one of the officers pressed his emergency radio call button signaling a policeman in distress.

Other police units responded to the call for help and found a riot in progress involving dozens of drivers, local residents, and passersby. The civilians all began beating the policemen, who were forced to call for more help.

The combined forces of 10 police and Border Police units were needed to quell the disturbance. At the height of which the door of one police car was torn from its hinges by the angry crowd. Three suspected brawlers were taken to jail, but a fourth - wearing handcuffs - escaped from the scene and is still at large.

'Vienna meeting on Jerusalem unofficial'

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last night that the meeting in Vienna on Friday between Labor MK Eli Dayan and PLO delegates concerning speeding up a final settlement, including Jerusalem, was totally unauthorized. Israel will not negotiate the final status for at least another two years as called for in the Oslo DOP, the spokesman said.

Three killed, 5 hurt in road accidents

THREE persons were killed and five injured, four of them seriously, in three road accidents over the holiday weekend.

Yisrael Sarousi, 36, of Afula, died and his four passengers were injured yesterday afternoon.

When his car swerved out of its lane on a curve and a collided head-on with a bus near Nazareth. Three of the passengers were severely injured.

In Yavne on Sunday, Paulina Paros, 45, of Ashdod, was killed

when her car collided head-on with a truck. Police say she failed to obey a yield sign and turned into the path of the truck. A passenger in her car was seriously injured.

Also on Sunday, Ya'acov Tahlov, 55, of Ramle, was fatally injured when he was struck by a truck near the Rehovot bus station. He was taken to Kaplan Hospital, where he died of his injuries.

Army establishes Rapid Deployment Force in Jericho

THE IDF designated a company-size force as a "Rapid Deployment Force" in Jericho, intended to react to crisis situations, army sources confirmed.

The force is primarily designed to react to potential situations when Israeli settlers engage with the Palestinian police in Jericho. Dispatching the force, say the army sources, requires either an explicit request from the Palestinian Authority or a joint decision made by the commanders of the Israeli and Palestinian patrols in Jericho's perimeter. Palestinian commanders in Jericho already expressed their consent to the force's establishment and tasks.

Alon Pinkas

GAZA

(Continued from Page One)

Ajez chief of the security force. In South Gaza, Brig. Mahmoud Asfour will head police and Ahmed Faraj the national security force.

In Jericho, Gen. Ismail Jabr (Haj Ismail) is the local head of the security force and the police chief has yet to be appointed.

AP reported that Omar Khatib, deputy head of the PLO office in Amman, said yesterday that about 900 security police will head for Jericho and Gaza from Jordan this week, joining 400 who have already left Amman.

The IDF said last night that Israeli, including journalists, were still to stay out of Jericho, but could use Route 90 to pass through the town on condition they did not stop there. The same rule applies to settlers for the time being, the IDF said.

Settlers wishing to visit the Shalom Al Yisrael synagogue were permitted to hold a study session there Sunday. They irritated the local Palestinian commanders by their behavior and their weapons.

(Story, Page 3)

FRENKEL

(Continued from Page One)

In a shot against the Treasury, Frenkel hit out against the recent public sector wage agreements, saying they had broken the government's own framework for public sector salaries. Such wage rises, he said, were likely to fuel further inflation.

The latest housing price flareup will weigh heavily this afternoon at a meeting called by Prime Minister Rabin to consider steps to bring down housing prices. Shimon Sheves, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, who a few weeks ago blasted Finance Minister Avraham Shohat for the government's failure to bring down prices, will recommend restarting state-financed housing projects in the country's center.

He will be opposed by Shohat and Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, who will focus on

eliminating the bureaucratic bottleneck created by the local and regional planning boards.

"There is a need for 30,000 public housing units in the center of the country, Jerusalem and Haifa, for social cases, amongst immigrants and veterans alike," Absorption Minister Yair Tsaban said yesterday.

Commenting on the cost of housing, which pushed the monthly consumers' index up, Tsaban said that wide-scale public building was the only way to contribute to lowering the price of apartments.

He noted that 80,000 immigrant families had purchased homes in the past four years but added: "The lack of housing for social cases, such as the elderly and infirm and single-parent families, has created ill-feeling amongst these sectors of the population."

CPI report, Page 8

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tourist dies after Eilat dive

Sally Ginsburg, 48, of the U.S., died on Sunday following a dive in Eilat using a surface-linked air hose. After returning her equipment Ginsburg felt ill and collapsed. She was taken to Eilat's Josephthal Hospital, where doctors pronounced her dead. The hospital spokesman said a heart attack is suspected as the cause of death, which would be determined definitively by an autopsy at the Abu Kabir Forensic Institute. The diving center reported that Ginsburg's dive had been uneventful, and that her distress had occurred afterward.

Itim

Worker killed in cement mixer mishap

A 24-year-old Kfar Kassem resident died Sunday while cleaning out a cement mixer at a factory near Petah Tikva.

Abdi Rashad Batzir went to clean the mixer, used to make bricks, which was not in use at the time, but for unknown reasons, apparently tripped the starter switch while cleaning the machine when he was already inside it. Workers who heard his screams freed him, and he was taken to Beilinson Hospital, where he died several hours later.

Itim

Czech defense minister to visit here

Czech Defense Minister Antonio Baudys will arrive tomorrow for a five-day visit as the guest of Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Besides meeting with Rabin, Baudys will hold discussions with Defense Ministry Director-General David Ivri. He will also visit IDF, Israel Military Industries, Israel Aircraft Industries, Rafael and Elbit facilities.

Baudys will be accompanied by his wife, and by the Czech deputy defense minister, the chief of staff, senior aides, and a delegation of industrialists.

Afula terror victim discharged

Shlomi Eliahu, the 13-year-old boy who suffered severe burns in the Afula terrorist attack and celebrated his bar mitzva in the hospital, was discharged from the Children's Medical Center of Israel on the eve of Shavuot.

Shlomi, who suffered second- and third-degree burns over 40 percent of his body, will suffer no functional disability, his doctors said. Dr. Tommy Scheinfeld, head of the intensive care unit at the Petah Tikva hospital, said on Sunday that Eliahu is in excellent condition and cheerful, despite several painful plastic-surgery operations.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of

MIRYAM CHAYA NISSEL

Coffin arrives on El Al flight No. 002 at 5 p.m., May 18, 1994. Funeral at Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Givat Shaul, Jerusalem. Shiva at home of Joseph Nissel, Rehov Ha'atsmaut 42, Apt. 7, Petah Tikva. Tel. 03-9221670.

In Cape Town, South Africa

LENA DOGON

passed away in her 86th year.

Deeply mourned by her Family in Israel, Gerald and Nili Dogon, and her grandchildren Gili Danielle and Michal

A matzeva in memory of

MORDECHAI (Morty) DOLINSKY

will be dedicated on Wednesday, May 18 (8 Sivan) at 5:30 p.m. We will meet at the main gate of the Har Hazeitim Cemetery near the Seven Arches Hotel.

On the *shloshim* after the passing of

ANA-MARIA

SALOMONOWICZ-INSLER

we will hold a graveside service tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 1994 at 4 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

The Family

PAUL SHULMAN

Our dear head of the family died on Sunday, May 15, 1994. The funeral took place on Sunday.

Shiva at the Shulman family, 28 Vitkin St., Haifa.

The Family

Lebanese army arrests anti-Israel terrorist squad

RASHAYA, Lebanon (AP) - Lebanese troops arrested members of a Syrian-backed Palestinian terrorist squad as it attempted to penetrate the security zone in south Lebanon on Saturday, security sources said.

It was the first publicly announced arrest of anti-Israeli terrorists operating against the security zone.

The sources said troops spotted at least two terrorists of Abu Mousa's breakaway Fatah-Uprising faction trying to filter through from its eastern sector near the Zommaraya crossing in southeast Lebanon.

The men were seized about two kilometers north of Zommaraya, which links the security zone with the western sector of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the sources said. They spoke on condition of anonymity.

It could not be determined whether the arrest reflected a hardened Lebanese government stance against terrorists or just a temporary move to curb hostilities during US Secretary of State Warren Christopher's new peace shuttle.

Terrorist operations traditionally escalate in south Lebanon whenever a new round of Arab-Israeli peace talks is imminent or with the arrival of a senior US official in the region.

Radical Palestinian factions backed by Syria and pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem fundamentalists of Hizbullah, or Party of God, have vowed to wreck the peace process through stepped up attacks from south Lebanon.

Haldeman: Billy Graham told Nixon about 'satanic Jews'

EMILY TORGAN

NEW YORK

FORMER president Richard Nixon allowed Rev. Billy Graham, his close friend and spiritual adviser, to lecture about "satanic Jews," according to the diary of the late H.R. Haldeman, his chief of staff.

Writings by Haldeman, which are to be aired tonight and tomorrow on ABC's *Nightline*, include scathing portions about the late Nixon's feelings towards Jews and blacks.

Excerpts provided by ABC say that in February 1972, Graham participated in a conversation about the dangers of Jews in America's media.

"There was considerable discussion of the terrible problem arising from the total Jewish domination of the media and agreement that

this is something that would have to be dealt with," read the excerpt by Haldeman, who died last November. "Graham has the strong feeling that there are satanic Jews and that's where our problem arises."

Mary Becker, a staff member at the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association in Minneapolis, Minnesota, responded with surprise.

"Mr. Graham has been honored for many years by many Jewish communities," said Becker, who said Graham had won a 1969 award from B'nai B'rith, a 1971 award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the 1977 National Interreligious Award from the American Jewish Committee.

HEBRON

(Continued from Page One)

local sources said.

The incident provoked disturbances which prevented soldiers from getting through to the scene of the clash quickly, military sources said.

Al Quds daily reporter Mazen Dana, who went to film the incident for Reuters, was beaten up by soldiers and his camera was smashed, his brother Nazmi told the Post.

The Kiryat Arba settlement leader, who did not want to be identified because he said he does not want to be involved in any possible investigation of yesterday's incident, said an increase in Palestinian violence in Hebron is expected following the handing over of Gaza and Jericho.

"This increased their ambition and frustration," he said. "Now

they want more, and see that violence is a way to get it."

He said no demonstrations on behalf of the two Jews arrested were immediately planned because settlement leaders were told by a senior IDF official that the two had apparently followed open-fire regulations and would be released shortly.

"[The shooting] confirms... Arafat's fears about the presence of armed extremist settlers in Palestinian cities," Yasser Arafat's adviser Marwan Kanafani told Reuters in Tunis.

"The PLO demands that... Jewish settlements and settlers be removed from all Palestinian cities, not only to protect Palestinian lives and properties, but also to protect the peace process we all want to preserve," he said.

CHRISTOPHER

(Continued from Page One)

Hayat yesterday said there are five components to accelerating the Syrian-Israeli track. The five are: Israel nullifying the Golan Law applying Israeli sovereignty to the Golan Heights; recognizing Syrian sovereignty as a basis for future withdrawal; mutual security arrangements on both sides of the border; peace with Syria as part of comprehensive deal on all fronts; normalization with Israel including embassies and trade.

Israeli sources say that Syria is keen on regaining control of the entire Golan before Israeli elections in 1996, out of concern that

the Likud could return to power and abrogate the accord in the middle of implementation.

These sources claim that in their meetings Assad cited to Christopher statements made by Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu that he would consider scuttling the Gaza/Jericho agreement. They said Assad apparently wonders whether Netanyahu would do the same to a deal with Damascus.

As the talks with Israel on the Golan have taken on a more military-related character dealing with security arrangements, the US has now included a senior Pentagon official in talks with Israel.

"LIBI" THE FUND FOR STRENGTHENING ISRAEL'S DEFENCE

Thanks Jerusalem!

One of the Jerusalem Day events was a gala performance, *I Have No Other Country*, at the Jerusalem Theater, which took place in the presence of a thousand guests, and the proceeds for which went to the Libi Fund.

The IDF Orchestra, conducted by Span Aluf Yitzhak Gratziani, the Education Corps troupe, *Hinuch Meyuhad*, Corinne Allal, David Daur, Meir Banai, Micky Cam, Ariel Zilber, and Simha Gronich and the Shiva Choir took part in the performance, which was under the patronage of Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert. The performance was videotaped by the Telad Company, and will be broadcast on the New Channel 2. Our thanks to Mr. Olmert, to the Jerusalem Friends of Libi, headed by Mrs. Dvora Rejwan, to the Jerusalem Municipal Culture Department team, headed by Mr. Ra'anan Dinur, Mr. Yossi Navon, and to all who participated in the performance.



Libi Chairman Aluf (Res.) Denny Matt, and Mrs. Dvora Rejwan.

LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defence
17 Arania St., 64734 Tel Aviv, Israel
Tel. 03-6968206, 03-5695610, 03-6975183
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PLO, Jordan end talks on economic cooperation

AMMAN (AP) — The PLO and Jordan on Sunday ended five days of talks on implementing an agreement for tight economic cooperation between Jordan and Palestinian territories gaining autonomy from Israel.

Jawad Anani, minister of state for prime ministry affairs, told the official news agency Petra that the two sides ironed out some ambiguous references in the accord. The Palestinian side was headed by Ahmed Qurei, the PLO's economic department chief.

The PLO-Jordanian accord, signed January 7, primarily allowed Amman almost total control over Palestinian monetary and banking affairs and made the Jordanian dinar the main legal tender in the autonomous town of Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

The dinar already is common currency throughout the territories.

According to Anani, one problem that remained unsettled and needed further discussion was the extent of "coordination for licensing new banks" and for relying

solely on the dinar in official transactions between the government and the Palestinian self-rule authority.

The kingdom, which ruled the territories for 17 years until the 1967 Six Day War, is especially concerned that PLO-Israeli accords would not take into consideration Jordanian interests.

King Hussein has repeatedly said that Jordan, which in July 1988 renounced territorial claims to Judea and Samaria, will not be bound by any agreement Israel reaches with the PLO without direct Jordanian participation.

Jordan has around \$450 million worth of its currency in circulation among Palestinians in the territories — representing nearly a third of all Jordanian currency.

Amman and Jerusalem on September 14 agreed on an agenda outlining principles of a peace treaty. Jordan has since reopened some of its commercial banks in the territories, which were closed after Israel captured the lands in 1967.

No guns allowed in Jericho synagogue

PALESTINIAN security forces will not permit Israeli settlers to carry guns when they go to pray at an ancient synagogue in Jericho, their commander said yesterday.

"Jewish settlers will be allowed free access to the synagogue, but not with arms. It is legally prohibited," said Major General Haj Ismail, head of the Jericho force.

He told reporters that the entry of about 30 armed settlers to the synagogue on Sunday "was a violation of the agreement with Israel, but we overlooked it this time to avoid problems."

The synagogue on the northern edge of Jericho was turned over to the National Palestinian Security Forces on Friday as part of the self-rule agreement for Jericho and the Gaza Strip signed by the PLO and Israel in Cairo on May 4.

The head of the Palestinian force guarding the synagogue, Captain Lutfi Hassan, said they did not encounter problems when the armed group of settlers prayed there on Sunday.

"But I will not allow them entry if they come with arms again," he told Reuters.

Most settlers avoided eye contact as they filed past six Palestinian police stationed at the entrance to the 7th-century synagogue, built around the time of the Moslem conquest of the Holy Land.

A similar number of IDF soldiers who escorted the settlers loitered in the courtyard or joined them in the second floor chapel.

Settlement leader Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, toting an Uzi submachine gun, said, "We have come to show our responsibility toward maintaining a Jewish presence in Jericho."

The accord granting Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the region of Jericho specifies that Jews will continue to have access to the Shalom Al Yisrael synagogue.

"We have informed the Israeli side in the joint liaison committee of the danger of having settlers come to prayers with weapons,"



Armed settlers enter the Shalom Al Yisrael synagogue in Jericho on Sunday, under the watchful eye of a Palestinian policeman. (Reuters)

Haj Ismail said.

He said Israel had offered to protect the synagogue. "But the Palestinian security forces will be guarding it and we are a people who respect all religions and are capable of providing protection to everyone."

"We won't obey a single order of theirs," Waldman said. "We will only obey the Israeli army." IDF access is still being clarified.

Army radio said the settlers,

about six carrying rifles or assault weapons, were briefed beforehand that they could not shoot "unless they faced a clear and immediate life-threatening situation."

Settlement leader Aharon Domb said they planned "to come everyday and at all hours," adding that their presence was to show "that we are not leaving Jericho."

The Palestinian security force in Jericho now numbers 460, he said.

Yesterday they started to erase all traces of the 37-year-old Israeli presence in Jericho.

They ripped down wire fences around the police station in the center of town. The 62-man police force, in blue uniforms, consists of Jericho residents and former policemen under Israeli rule who resigned at the start of the 1987 Palestinian uprising.

The military headquarters there opened a press office and said it

would issue press cards for journalists in the Jericho area.

A civil affairs office headed by Saeb Erekat, a member of the Palestinian interim government, was also set up in command headquarters, which used to house the civil administration.

"We have to start dealing with the little details now," Erekat said. "A child has been born in Jericho. Building a nation is difficult." (News agencies)

Palestinians stream to Jericho to see self-rule

HUNDREDS of Palestinians from all over Judea and Samaria streamed into Jericho yesterday to get a look at Palestinian self-rule for themselves.

The center of the city was jammed with cars as Palestinian policemen, new to their jobs, struggled to direct traffic.

Dozens of youngsters ignored the searing heat and climbed jeeps to pose for pictures with policemen carrying guns.

Suleiman Hassan snapped Polaroid pictures of visitors posing with the policemen — and their guns.

"It's a great business. I'm making good

money," he said. Hassan — 30 and previously unemployed — had just bought the camera, and was charging NIS 10 per snapshot.

Palestinian policemen painted and cleaned their rooms inside their base — formerly an Israeli army base. Policeman Ahmad Salah painted over Hebrew letters on a bus station once used by Israeli soldiers.

Abdullah Resheid and five friends hired a taxi to make the trip from the town of Yabad, 70 kilometers to the north.

"I couldn't resist watching Jericho on TV, and I had to come here and see if it was real or not," said Resheid. "I can't wait to

see my village liberated."

Abdul Rahim Dweikat drove his wife and four children in from the town of Tulkarm, 65 kilometers northeast of Jericho.

"It's a great feeling to be in a liberated town after 27 years of occupation," said the 45-year old taxi driver. "The only problem is that in a few hours I will be again occupied in Tulkarm."

A school teacher from Nabulus, 40 kilometers north of Jericho, said she brought her students to Jericho to show them what freedom meant.

"We have been teaching our students

how bad occupation is," said Siham Anabrawi, 30. "Now it's time to show them what freedom means. Instead of taking them to the Israeli beaches we can bring them to Jericho."

PLO official Saeb Erekat said he understands why so many Palestinians are pouring into Jericho.

"The attitude in the rest of the West Bank is that we don't believe it until we see it with our own eyes," he said. "That's why they're coming here ... to see Palestinian policemen with uniforms and machine guns." (AP)

Palestinian authority planning health insurance plan for Gazans

THE Palestinian health authority taking over in the Gaza Strip plans to finance most medical needs by reviving a collapsed health insurance scheme, the director of the authority said yesterday.

Riad al-Zanoun, who has also been appointed to the overall Palestinian Authority, told Reuters the health authority would need foreign aid to reach its \$50 million budget in the first year of self-rule in Gaza.

The authority was looking for \$6.7 million in the next three months from an emergency fund set up by the World Bank to cover the start of Palestinian self-rule, he said.

But it was determined to set up a scheme whereby employees contributed five percent of their salaries to health care, even if it proved unpopular at first, Zanoun said.

The scheme would provide 70 percent of the health budget and cover the whole family of the contributing worker.

Israel ran a scheme on contribu-

tions of \$400 per worker regardless of income levels, but Zanoun said the number of Gazans covered by this had dropped to 23% this year compared to about 70% before the intifada started in 1987.

"Implementing (a health insurance scheme) is not easy but we have no choice. During the Palestinian uprising, many people went into hospital on the insurance cards of their neighbors. Sometimes people died under another's name," said Zanoun. "We must stop that," he added.

Zanoun, who returned to Gaza during the 1990-91 Gulf crisis after working in Gulf Arab states for 20 years, said the insurance scheme would be compulsory for all employees of the Palestinian self-rule authority, including the newly arrived police and UN agencies. It would be voluntary for others.

The civil administration spent \$21 million on health care for 800,000 people in the Strip last year. But Gaza's health infrastructure has deteriorated to the point of

collapse under 27 years of military occupation.

Many hospitals lack the most basic facilities. In one major Gaza city hospital new casualty arrivals are announced by ringing a bell because the phones do not work. Many patients needing routine operations travel to Israel to be treated.

Thousands of poor Gazans rely on private charities for subsidized health care.

Zanoun said he was aiming to persuade the 150,000 families not insured to join the scheme.

"It will be painful and difficult in the beginning...but people will become convinced. If someone has to go to hospital (without health care) it will cost them \$350 per week," he said. "If they're not happy at first, they will be in the end."

Zanoun, speaking in his office at the Palestinian Health Council, said the five percent of salaries would be capped at a maximum contribution of \$280 per year.

(Reuters)

Physicians urge continued health aid for areas

RAINE MARCUS

AIPP wrote that since Israel has "held these territories for over a quarter of a century and has been responsible for the orderly development and functioning of the health system," it should also support health care at the start of autonomy.

The Palestinian leadership, reads the letter, has determined

two major areas in which it seeks Israel's support: financing urgent operations or treatment in Israel that is unavailable in Gaza and Jericho and financing the training of doctors and medical workers in fields with a shortage of specialist personnel.

"A moral responsibility rests on Israel to fulfill these requests," wrote the AIPP.

US-donated vehicles arrive in Egypt for Palestinian police

CAIRO (AP) — The US cargo ship Green Ridge docked Sunday at Port Said on the Mediterranean to deliver 176 cars and trucks for the Palestinian police.

The vehicles — including GMC Blazers, pickup trucks and 2½-ton military transport trucks — are the balance of vehicles donated by the United States to the fledgling police force.

On April 27, Secretary of State Warren Christopher handed over the first 24 Blazer jeeps at a special ceremony at Cairo airport. The first vehicles were airlifted aboard US transport planes.

The vehicles along with spare parts are valued at about \$6 million.

They were pulled from US surplus stock in Europe to help get

the new Palestinian force going. As part of the international effort, Norway donated uniforms, France communications equipment and Japan housing.

The United States also has pledged \$5 million in cash for the police.

The vehicles are to be moved from Port Said to an Egyptian military camp in the border town of Rafah, 200 kilometers to the east, where the Palestinians have set up a staging area for deployment into the Gaza Strip.

The 9,000-man police force currently is deploying in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. The force is to take over security in the territories after the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Arafat and Peres expected to have talks in Norway

OSLO (Reuters) — PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres are expected to meet in Oslo this week to discuss the future of their peace plan. Norway's foreign ministry said yesterday.

The two will attend a ceremony tomorrow honoring Norway for its role in brokering the historic Israeli-PLO peace accord. The event is hosted by the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation.

Peres and Arafat "will probably use the occasion to discuss outstanding questions," Norway's deputy foreign minister Jan Egeland told Reuters.

But he added that it was still unclear when and where Arafat and

Peres would meet. The two would leave Oslo on Thursday.

The foundation, set up by former US President Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil, will unveil a sculpture dedicated to the Norwegian people and hand a cheque of \$100,000 to the Norwegian Institute of Applied Social Science (FAFO), which played an important role in the peace process.

Carter, who will attend the ceremony, has said he wants to talk to Arafat and Peres about elections in the Palestinian self-rule areas.

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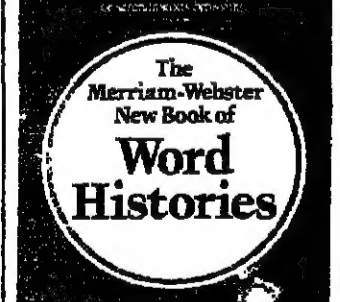
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New wave of South African violence said to be gang warfare

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) - A weekend upsurge in violence sent a shiver through the new South Africa, but there were indications yesterday that many of the killings were criminal rather than political.

Police and the army reported a total of at least 25 deaths in the black townships around Johannesburg and in the Zulu heartland of KwaZulu-Natal.

But residents said gang warfare appeared to be behind the worst single incident - the massacre of 12 teenagers and young men in the Johannesburg township of Tokoza on Friday night.

Colonel Dave Bruce, police spokesman for the Johannesburg region, said the level of political violence had dropped sharply, but police expected a surge in crime following the return to normal duties of police deployed for last month's historic elections.

"There does appear to be active animosity between various groups, 'self-defense' groups still running round with AK-47 rifles. It's not going to be an ongoing situation, but it is worrying at this particular stage," he said.

Violence is one of the urgent problems facing President Nelson Mandela's ANC-led government of national unity which is still settling

in after taking office last week.

Various political factions formed 'self-defense' groups in the Johannesburg townships before the elections to defend their particular interests.

There is also a tradition of hostility between mainly African National Congress residents there and workers' hostels occupied by Inkatha Freedom Party supporters.

Bruce said a meeting was being called in the East Rand area - which includes Tokoza - between police, the army and community leaders to try to halt the violence.

Police and army spokesmen said a total of 14 people had died in the East Rand townships, including the 12 in Tokoza.

More than 15,000 people have died in political violence in South Africa since the 1990 start of moves to scrap apartheid.

Police reported 11 people killed in KwaZulu-Natal at the weekend. The region has seen some of the worst fighting between supporters of the ANC and Inkatha, whose leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is home minister in the new government.

Police, who also reported the discovery of the decomposed body of a man in the region, said some of the deaths were apparently politi-

cally linked but they were unable to give the motive in most cases.

The East Rand area was calm yesterday but there was tension among residents fearful of a resurgence of ANC-Inkatha violence that marked the run-up to the April 26-29 all-race elections.

Residents in Tokoza said gang warfare appeared to be behind the massacre, in which youngsters aged 13 to 25 were shot in and around an abandoned house in the worst incident since the elections, which the ANC won convincingly.

The residents said those killed were members of independent gangs apparently shot by an ANC-aligned group.

East Rand police spokesman Captain Wikus Weber said the case was still under investigation, but added: "It would appear it was more gang related than politically related."

An army spokesman said one member of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), the country's post-apartheid military, was killed after the army moved into Tokoza on Sunday.

Police also reported finding the body of a man stabbed to death near a hostel in Vosloorus township near Tokoza.

Hutus flee Kigali as Tutsi rebels tighten noose

NAIROBI (AP) - Some 60,000 Hutus reportedly were trying to flee Rwanda's capital yesterday after Tutsi rebels blocked the last remaining road out of the beleaguered city.

Their movements masked by heavy rain and fog, the members of the majority Hutu ethnic group were heading south out of Kigali, said Mark Huband, a reporter for the London Guardian.

The exodus began after the insurgent Rwandan Patriotic Front took control of the hills commanding the highway to Gitarama, 30 km southwest of Kigali.

Gitarama is the temporary seat of the Hutu-dominated interim government. The Tutsi-led rebels also were advancing on it.

Huband, speaking by phone

from Kigali, said the rebels controlled a narrow valley through which the Gitarama road passes just outside the capital.

Closure of that route means the insurgents have Kigali encircled and cut off from reinforcements from army strongholds in Gitarama and Ruhengeri, about 65 km to the northwest.

The Hutus, Rwanda's ethnic majority, obviously feared retribution from the rebels for weeks of wanton massacres throughout the Central African nation that have taken up to 200,000 lives, mostly minority Tutsis.

Militias directed by extremist Hutu politicians have been blamed by human rights organizations and aid workers for most of the slaughter, much of it done

with machetes, spears and knives.

Meanwhile, United Nations spokesman Moutar Gueye said the rebels had "wonderfully justified" an attack on a UN convoy Sunday that came during heavy fighting that broke a four-day lull.

The United Nations had protested the attack on the army-escorted convoy that included former French Cabinet minister Bernard Kouchner, now head of the International Association for Humanitarian Action.

Kouchner was returning from a meeting with interim government officials in Gitarama when his army-escorted convoy came under

fire for about 20 minutes, said Gueye, who was also on board. They took cover between a ditch and a clay wall for an hour

until an armored personnel carrier arrived to rescue them, he said. No one was injured.

Gueye said the rebel response to the UN protest pointed out that the United Nations had not notified the Patriotic Front that it planned to use the road, that UN vehicles could have been stolen, and that Rwandan army vehicles had inserted themselves into the UN convoy.

"All their reasons seem to be wonderfully justified," Gueye said. "We do not now think it was a deliberate attack against the United Nations."

A UN source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the rebels had crossed the Akanyaru River just east of Gitarama and threatened to overrun the city.

Polite German presidential campaign nears end

BONN (Reuters) - The kid-gloves campaign for Germany's presidency went into its final week yesterday with the second-placed candidate grasping some sensitive issues in a bid to close the gap.

The Social Democrat (SPD) hopeful Johannes Rau sketched out a liberal plan on immigration in which he came as close as he could to criticising the tough stand of Christian Democrat (CDU) front-runner Roman Herzog.

Rau has also been canvassing disgruntled east German CDU deputies to urge them to break ranks and back him in the special electoral college that selects the president on May 23.

But Herzog, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's candidate, still seemed to have enough of the electoral college's 1,324 deputies

behind him to survive any defections during the complex voting.

"There won't be enough for the SPD man to score a surprise victory," the news weekly *Der Spiegel* said of the defections.

The electoral college, which meets in Berlin, may have to vote three times if Herzog wins most but not all of the 50 percent needed in the first two rounds.

With the largest block of votes behind him, he is expected to win at least the simple majority needed in the third round and could do even better if the Free Democrats (FDP) withdraw their candidate and support him.

The other two candidates in the race, the FDP's Hildegarde Hamm-Bruecher and Jens Reich of the Greens party, have almost no chance of winning.

The outgoing head of state, Richard von Weizsaecker, has

set an example as the conscience of the nation that will be hard for any of the four candidates to match.

Falling due in a year when 19 elections are taking place, the traditionally polite campaign for the officially apolitical job has become part of the party power struggle leading up to the general election on October 16.

Herzog, who is chief justice of Germany's supreme court, angered many FDP deputies last week when he unexpectedly said that long-term resident foreigners should either become German citizens or go back to their countries of origin.

Many of these foreigners are German-born Turks for whom Berlin or Frankfurt are home and Turkey is only the poor country their grandparents left for a better life long ago.

Espresso robber may get life

SEATTLE (AP) - A 29-year-old man will spend the rest of his life in prison because he robbed an espresso stand.

Paul Rivers was convicted of second-degree robbery Friday for snatching a bag filled with \$337 from an espresso stand operator.

The felony conviction places Rivers under Washington's new "three strikes, you're out" law, which mandates life imprisonment without parole for criminals who have committed three or more serious felonies.

If not for that law, Rivers would have faced about four years in prison.

Rivers also has convictions for attempted robbery in 1985, second-degree robbery in 1987 and second-degree assault in 1990, prosecutors said.



Women from the Indian village of Kotputali in the arid northwestern state of Rajasthan return home after a 5-km round trip to fetch water. In the dry season, when temperatures soar above 40 degrees Celsius, the women make the round trip twice a day. (Reuters)

Italian neo-Nazi march provokes outrage

ROME (Reuters) - A weekend march by Italian neo-Nazis has sparked a storm of protest and risked embarrassing new Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi whose government includes three hard-right ministers.

Several hundred skinheads dressed in black marched through the northern city of Vicenza on Saturday, their right arms raised in Nazi-style salutes.

"In Rome, Berlusconi brings fascists into the government and in Vicenza the skinheads bring the Nazi pestilence back into the streets," said Severino Galante, a leader of the far left Communist Refoundation party.

An embarrassed national police chief Vincenzo Parisi banned all similar parades but his move came too late to stem the controversy.

Yesterday's newspapers gave front-page treatment to the march and commentators sounded alarms over the rise of Italy's right.

"The shame of the neo-Nazi procession," said a front page headline in Milan's *Corriere della Sera*. "On the streets in Italy, banned in Germany," echoed

of Rome's *La Repubblica*.

Berlusconi, who was presenting his government programme to parliament yesterday, has appointed five ministers from the ranks of the right-wing National Alliance (AN).

Three hail from the Italian Social Movement (MSI), the core party of the National Alliance and the political heirs of wartime dictator Benito Mussolini.

National Alliance leader Gianfranco Fini caused an uproar among the left last month when he called Mussolini "the greatest statesman of this century."

"The inclusion of Fini in the structures (of government) gives greater legitimacy to these forms of open nostalgia for violence and dictatorship," Turin's *La Stampa* said.

Northern League leader Umberto Bossi, the chief ally in Berlusconi's coalition, called the march "horrible and shocking."

Berlusconi has repeatedly played down the significance of the neo-fascist presence in his cabinet, which has been criticised across Europe and in the US.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Northern Region

Lease offered on Plot No. 61 for owner-occupier construction of one housing unit in Mitzpeh Nof, Karmiel - Invitation to Tender 38/94/Tzadi

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†	Development Costs, NIS†
18985	110, 111, 108	61	640	230	67,570	53,467

* According to Urban Building Plan 2754, one owner-occupier housing unit with two floors may be built, with an area not exceeding 230 sq.m. - a 30 sq.m. foundation floor + a 20 sq.m. car port.
** In addition to the bid total, the successful bidder will pay Shikun U'Pituah LeYisrael the above development costs, which are linked to the building index for March 1994.
† Not including VAT.
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.
The tender booklet will be available from May 23, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: June 29, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

SHIKUN U'PITUAH LEYISRAEL Ltd.
Northern Region

Lease offered on Plot Bet for the construction of a commercial building in Upper Afula - Invitation to Tender 79/94/Tzadi

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Construction Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†	Development Costs, NIS†
17761	49	Bet	1,314	657	234,743	

* According to Urban Building Plan 8/86 Mem/Gimmel, a commercial building with a ground floor building percentage of 40 may be built, total on two floors - 50%. Height not to exceed 8 m. - all in accordance with the building scheme, as detailed in the urban building plan.
** The minimum price covers the land and development costs.
† Not including VAT.
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.
The tender booklet will be available from May 23, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: June 29, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Haifa Region

Lease offered on three plots for owner-occupier construction in Givat Rifa, Afula - Invitation to Tender 41/94/Het

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for plots, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†	Development Costs, NIS†
10546	15	63	620	217	158,550	58,202
10546	15	72	597	206	155,556	56,043
10544	14	176Alef	496	173	117,051	46,563

* Urban Building Plan Alef/94/Gimmel shows that the plots are scheduled as Residential Alef. One two-story housing unit may be built on each plot; total building percentage 35% - all as detailed in the urban building plan.
** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay Arim the above development costs, which are linked to building index for March 1994.
† Not including VAT.
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.
The tender booklet will be available from May 23, 1994, against payment of NIS100 cash (including VAT) at the Israel Lands Administration, Haifa Region, 13 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, ☎ (04) 355411, during regular working hours.
Last date for submitting bids: June 29, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

SHIKUN U'PITUAH LEYISRAEL Ltd.
Central Region

Lease offered on plot for construction of a civil and commercial center in Zur Yigal - Invitation to Tender 101/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Construction Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Dev. Costs** NIS†
7377	19, 23, 41	55001	7,618	120	10,006,289	2,006,289

* Urban Building Plans Alef/1000/Bet Mem/Shin Dallet show that a center for commerce, offices, a bank, and emergency and other services may be built on Plot 55001. The building percentage is 40 per floor, two floors and maximum total 120% + basement and exit to the roof. Construction will be approved by the local building committee, with the agreement of the regional committee.
** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay Shikun U'Pituah the above development costs, which are linked to building index for March 1994, updated to the last known index figure, at the time of payment.
† Not including VAT.
An utilization of the land in any form, in excess of the construction percentage prescribed in the urban building plan will incur a payment by the lessee to the Administration.
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.
The tender booklet will be available from May 23, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, ☎ 03-5638383, during regular working hours.
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: June 29, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Jerusalem District

Lease offered on Plot No. 1 for residential construction in Armona, Jerusalem - Invitation to Tender 95/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration %
3898, 2045	2119	62, 76	1	1003	50

* Urban Building Plans 3898 and 2045 show that seven housing units of 2 floors may be built on the plot, with a maximum area for registration of 767 sq.m. - as detailed in the above documents. (The building percentages are calculated on the basis of the registered area of the old 62 - 76 Parcels, i.e., 1534 sq.m.)
Entrepreneurs should know that the area delineated by the building lines is only slightly larger than the statutory area for registration.
Entrepreneurs should also know that the area has been valued on the basis of its present state of development, and that the successful bidder will have to pay dues and license fees to the local authority, as required by the municipal bylaws.
An utilization of the land in any form, in excess of the construction percentage prescribed in the urban building plan will incur a payment by the lessee to the Administration.
† Not including VAT.
NOTE: The attention of bidders is drawn to the fact that bids will not be accepted from a trustee on behalf of a third party, unless they are in line Section 6 of the tender conditions.
The right is reserved to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.
The tender booklet will be available from May 23, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), ☎ 02-254121, during regular working hours.
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: June 30, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING
Galilee Region
RAMAT YISHAI LOCAL COUNCIL

Build Your House Program - Hadar Yishai, Ramat Yishai (114 Housing Units)

Under the above program, sixty-eight plots are being offered for the construction of 68 single family housing units, together with 23 plots for the construction of 46 semi-detached housing units. Twelve of the plots are intended for the disabled, who do not own, and who have not been allocated a disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense. Disabled persons not disabled during service in the IDF, documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Min. of Health, as attested by valid ID of the plots for the disabled, first priority will be given to IDF disabled with 100% or more disability. Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot.
Registration will be at the offices of Arim, 16/100 Rehov Atzmon, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-571312, 06-574544, where office hours are Sun.-Thur., 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Registration will open at 9 a.m. on Monday, May 23, and close at 12 noon on Monday, June 20, 1994. When registering, you must deposit a bank check for NIS3,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will be regarded as an advance on the cost of the land.
No charge will be made for registering, or for an explanatory sheet, which will be available from Monday May 22, 1994, at the above address.

London will not negotiate IRA request

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain will answer questions posed by Sinn Fein about an Anglo-Irish peace declaration but will not enter into negotiations over the future of Northern Ireland, senior government officials said yesterday.

The British government would respond "as soon as possible" - perhaps this week - to Sinn Fein's queries, they said. But the officials were adamant these answers would not amount to the "clarification" demanded for months by the IRA's political wing.

"All we've said in the past on clarification remains completely unchanged," one official said. "The vast majority of people in Northern Ireland consider the joint statement to be perfectly clear and straightforward."

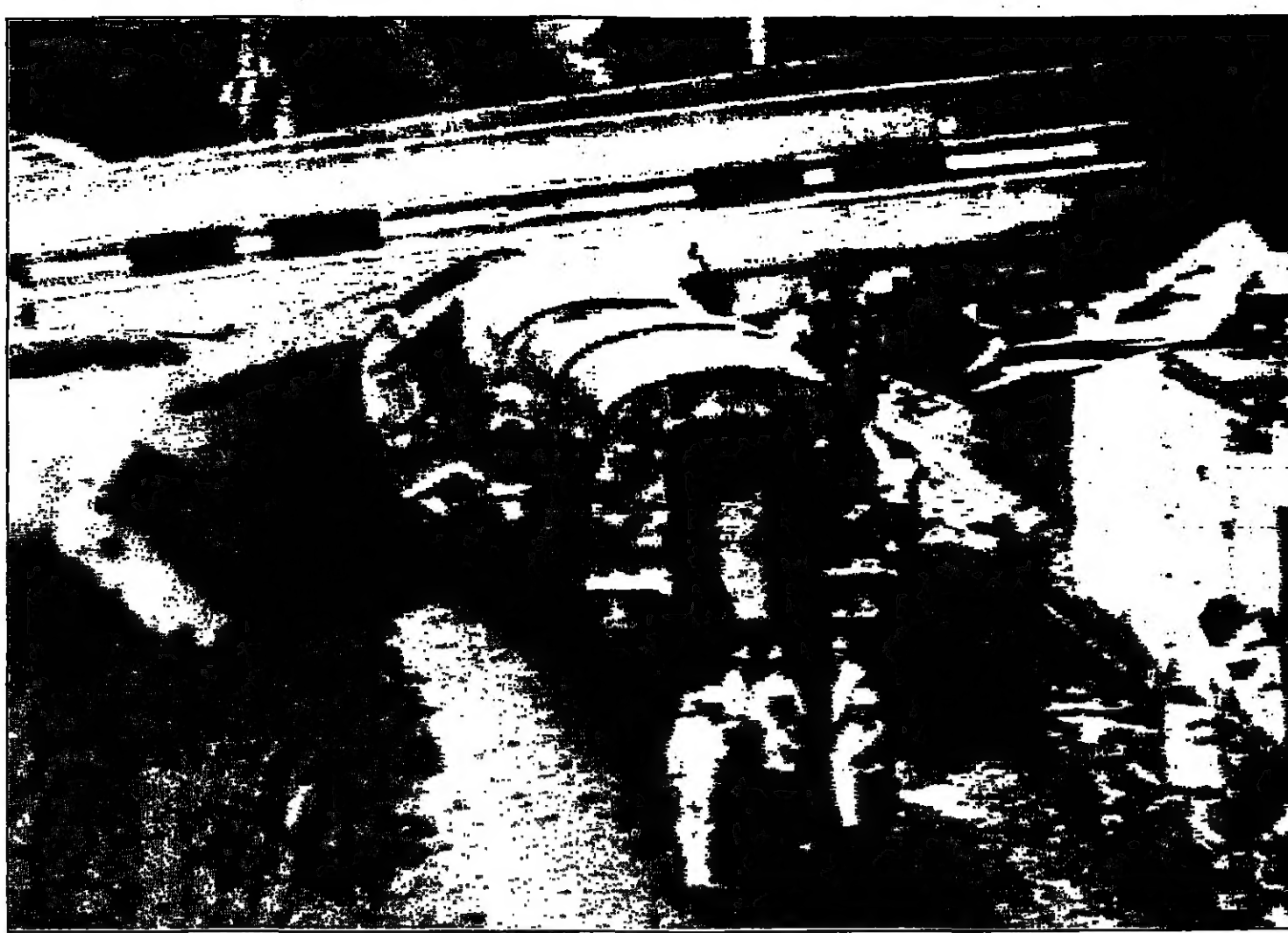
Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said at the weekend that Britain's response to Sinn Fein's question could break the deadlock over the peace plan, signed in December.

"The questions by and large are answerable, and I hope that the British government will give the most positive response they can," Reynolds said in Indianapolis, where he held unscheduled talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Northern Ireland Secretary Sir Patrick Mayhew was likely to answer the 16 questions, relayed to London by Dublin last Friday, later this week, other British officials said.

Among the aspects of the declaration that Sinn Fein wants clarified are a time frame for a political agreement, Britain's long-term political goals and the extent of the veto of the pro-British Protestant majority in the province.

Mayhew insists he will not negotiate with Sinn Fein until the Irish Republican Army (IRA), waging a 25-year campaign against Britain, stop killing people in Northern Ireland.



The scene at Smithfield, NC, after yesterday's train crash, in which a passenger train collided with a freight train. One person was killed and dozens were injured. (Reuters)

Amtrak accident kills 1, injures dozens

SMITHFIELD, N.C. (AP) - An Amtrak train jumped the track before dawn yesterday, killing the engineer and seriously injuring at least seven other people. More than 350 people were treated for lesser injuries.

The Silver Meteor - bound from New York City to Miami, Florida with about 400 people aboard - derailed after hitting a big-rig truck trailer that fell off the freight train, officials said.

The lead engine slid into a ravine. A small fire in it was quickly extinguished. In all, 12 of the train's 13 cars derailed.

The collision occurred about 60 km north of Fayetteville. North Carolina about 4:45 a.m., according to a CSX dispatcher, who said CSX owned the freight train.

"I saw people coming through the woods and that's when we saw the train derailed," said Deputy Lt. R.C. Medlin. "We started checking cars. That's when we found people with broken legs and lacerations. People were sitting on top of one car and we had to get an extension ladder to get them off."

The train's engineer, Brooks Woodward, 41, of Laurinburg, was killed, Amtrak said. Many of the injured were in the first passenger car, which flipped onto its side. Most of the passengers were asleep when the wreck happened.

"From the look of some of the seats in there, the positions they were in, it was a hell of a rude awakening," Medlin said.

"I was thrown out of my bunk and I landed on both of my children," a passenger, Sue McGrath, told television station WTVB. "The car was laying over sideways."

Selma Police Officer Chris Boyette, the first law officer at the scene, said the Amtrak train derailed after colliding with a flatbed truck trailer that fell off the freight train. Officials said the trailer was loaded with cat box filler.

Tina Seldin, Johnston Memorial Hospital spokeswoman, said 75 people were taken there with injuries - such as broken bones and back or neck pain. Seven of them, the most seriously hurt, were airlifted to Duke University Medical Center in Durham. Most others were treated and released.

In addition, about 285 people were treated for minor injuries at the local National Guard armory, where passengers were taken, Seldin said.

Among those on board: 43 Florida students returning from a chorus competition in Washington, D.C., but they suffered only minor injuries.

Amtrak spokesman Cliff Black said the tracks at the site could be blocked more than a day.

South Yemen sends planes against troops nearing Aden

News agencies

ADEN - South Yemen sent wave after wave of warplanes to attack northern troops advancing towards the southern stronghold of Aden, officials said yesterday.

In San'a, northern forces yesterday claimed they opened a new war front in an oil-producing region of central Yemen, wiping out the vanguard of a southern brigade.

The battle in the Shabwah region 240 kms northeast of Aden, if confirmed, would be the first major fighting in an oil area since civil war erupted between north and south May 5.

The two sides are struggling for control of the oilfields in an effort to control country's most valuable economic resource, which in peacetime was Yemen's best hope of pulling itself out of poverty.

A military spokesman said northern forces "liquidated" the advance forces of the southern Mulham Brigade in Shabwah, capturing tanks, other vehicles and weapons. A "large number" of southern soldiers then defected to the northern forces, the spokesman claimed.

There was no way to verify the claim by the spokesman, who was quoted by the northern-run SABA news agency. He was not identified by name. Communications with Aden, the southern capital, were cut off.

The south, fighting what it sees as domination by the north, also armed civilians to help troops defending mountain approaches to Aden against northern forces attacking on three fronts.

The officials said the attackers remained some distance away from the port where a defiant Vice President Ali Salem al-Beidh is holed up with supporters, and relaxed residents of Aden showed little worry.

Wave after wave of southern warplanes set off from Aden airport from 6 a.m. yesterday to pound forces loyal to northern President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Salah's troops had opened a third front in Abyan province northeast of Aden on Sunday, Aden commanders said. They did not give an exact location.

A southern colonel stationed 65 km north of Aden said on Sunday

his men had given civilians arms and ammunition to help defend the mountain approaches of Aden, stronghold of Beidh's Yemen Socialist Party.

Salah's forces say they are ready for a final assault to crush Beidh and his followers in the city of 350,000 people.

Western oilmen are keeping Yemen's vital oil production going despite the 12-day-old civil war. But they say the north-south conflict is threatening the impoverished country's effort to build a secure economic future on its oil.

The major producing fields - Masilah in the south and Marib in the north - are still operating with a combined output of around 350,000 barrels a day even though most companies have evacuated their personnel, oil companies said.

"We're still pumping oil and we'll continue as long as possible," a senior Western oilman said on condition of anonymity.

"We've got a big investment here and there's no way to get it back except by pumping for as long as we can."

Northern forces continued to meet fierce resistance in their push on two other fronts towards the military base of al-Anad on the main road to Aden 61 km to the south, they said.

"Our forces continue their intensive pounding of al-Anad base fortifications after having purged the defensive pockets around it and forcing the defenders of the base to flee," Sanaa Radio yesterday quoted a military statement as saying.

Reporters who went there on Sunday said the northern advance was blocked more than 20 kms from al-Anad.

Military experts said forces trying to push down the new Abyan front were probably trying to reach Salah's elite, Amaliga brigade at Wadi Dufas, 40 km northeast of Aden.

The Amaliga (Giants), who have been supplied over a long and circuitous route further east, were ready to pounce on Aden if and when the forces coming from the north capture al-Anad and are able to attack Aden from that direction, they added.

North Korea says it 'does not deserve sanctions' for refueling reactor

BEIJING (AP) - A North Korean official said yesterday that his country does not deserve US sanctions for starting to refuel a nuclear reactor without international inspectors present.

Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency were to arrive in North Korea today, but workers at an experimental nuclear reactor began replacing its spent fuel rods Saturday.

In Washington, US senators called the North Korean action a provocation and said the time has come to impose economic sanctions. The United States has been threatening sanctions for months to pressure the secretive Communist nation to fully disclose its nuclear activities and prove it is not developing nuclear weapons.

However, Choe Han Chun,

counsellor at the North Korean Embassy in Beijing, said the IAEA inspectors had plenty of notice of Saturday's refueling and could have arrived in time.

"We sent telex messages to the IAEA four times, requesting them to take action. We arranged visas in time," Choe said in an interview.

"We have not done anything to deserve sanctions," he said. He maintained that the refueling had to be carried out on time for safety reasons. Asked if the inspectors could observe the rest of the refueling process once they arrive in North Korea, he said that was up to officials there.

Choe said his government was willing to put the used fuel rods under IAEA surveillance but still refuses to let the agency sample the fuel to determine if any has

been diverted for use in weapons. "It is possible for them to take samples while a package solution is realized between (North Korea) and the United States," he said.

IAEA inspection team leader Olli Heinonen, contacted yesterday in Beijing, would not say what the team would do in North Korea. But the IAEA has said the team would finish work inspectors were barred from performing during their last mission in March. They also are to service monitoring cameras and check their seals at the experimental reactor and a reprocessing plant.

Asked whether the North Korean proposal to put spent fuel rods under IAEA surveillance was viable, Heinonen said: "It depends how it's done. It requires quite detailed discussions."

Bosnian gov't claims fresh gains in north

SARAJEVO (AP) - Bosnian government forces yesterday reported making fresh gains in northern Bosnia, and the UN said Serb heavy weapons were discovered in Sarajevo's exclusion zone.

The fighting in several parts of Bosnia made a mockery of a new international peace plan worked out Friday in Geneva among the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia and several European Union members.

Bosnian radio said Muslim-led troops took control of strategic areas of Mount Majevica, a mountain ridge northeast of Tuzla.

Earlier Sunday, the government forces were said to be pushing Serb artillery units from Vojenac, a plateau on Mount Ozren southwest of Tuzla, causing heavy losses among Bosnian Serbs fighting for control of Bosnia.

Official Serb reports cited fighting around Han Pijesak and Vlasenica, on Mount Majevica northeast of Tuzla, and near the Niksic plateau, northwest of Sarajevo.

The extent of territorial gains made by the government army was not clear. Bosnian radio said retreating Serb forces Sunday shelled several Muslim villages in the northeast, causing unspecified casualties.

The northeastern advance

moved Muslim-led government troops closer to the corridor that links Serb holdings in Bosnia to Serbia proper to the east. Much of the fighting in northeast Bosnia has focused on the corridor, which the government is trying to cut and the Serbs are trying to expand.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA reported yesterday a continued government offensive on Serb positions on Mount Majevica and in the northern Olovo-Kladanj region.

Late Sunday, three large-caliber shells landed in central Tuzla, the largest Muslim enclave outside Sarajevo, 60 km north of the capital, Bosnian radio said. Two projectiles landed near the Hotel Tuzla, and one slammed into the hotel, which is next door to the army headquarters.

Hotel manager Zdenko Radosevic told The Associated Press the projectile hit rooms on the fourth floor of the hotel.

"The hotel is packed with people. So we were very lucky that nobody was killed or wounded," Radosevic said, adding there were 143 guests in the hotel - foreign journalists, UN peacekeepers and relief workers as well as Bosnian basketball players participating in a national tournament.

Dominican Republic's 87-year-old president seeks four more years

SANTO DOMINGO (AP) - Dominicans lined up yesterday to decide whether to elect their first black president this century or give four more years to Joaquin Balaguer, their 87-year-old long-time ruler.

The results will be closely watched in Washington and next door in Haiti, where military coup leaders have been able to withstand international sanctions because Balaguer has allowed cross-border smuggling.

Dominican cooperation is necessary for the success of a UN embargo on nearly all trade with Haiti. The new sanctions are to take effect Saturday if Haiti's military doesn't step down.

Balaguer's major challenger,

Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, has not indicated whether he would change Balaguer's Haitian policy.

The two countries share the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. Voting stations opened at 6 a.m. across the country, watched by three teams of international election observers. Polls last week put the race in a dead heat. In long lines, voters openly expressed their preferences.

"We're voting for Balaguer because he's given us housing, food and medicine," said Virginia Santiago, a resident of the capital. "My vote is for Pena Gomez because this country needs a change," countered Victor Gonzalez, 23 and unemployed.

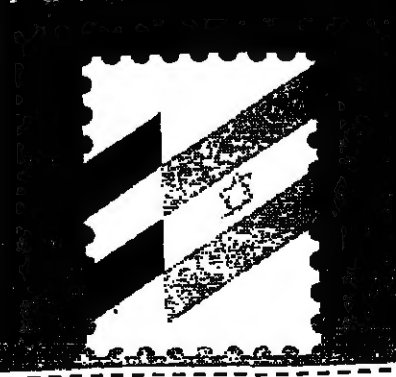
"There's no work and young people are forced to leave the country. Pena represents a change and he's going to win."

Polls last week put the race in a dead heat. Pena Gomez, 57, a former mayor of Santo Domingo, says Balaguer does not understand modern government and that Dominicans will opt for "a generational change."

Balaguer, who is blind and has difficulty walking, joined the government in 1930 and has ruled for 20 of the last 28 years. He personally controls more than half the budget and has openly used state money to buy campaign support.

ATTENTION STAMP COLLECTORS!

ISRAEL POSTAGE STAMPS



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SPECIAL CONCERT within the ISRAEL FESTIVAL

Thursday 19.5.94

8:00 p.m. Henry Crown symphony hall

David Shallon, Conductor

Hansjorg Schellenberger, Oboe
Margit-Anna Suss-Schellenberger, Harp

J. S. Bach

• Suite No. 4 for Orchestra

• Concerto for Oboe d'Amore and Orchestra

Lutoslawski

• Concerto for Oboe, Harp and Orchestra

• Concerto for Orchestra

Tickets: at Bimot & Klaim Agencies and at the Jerusalem Theater Box Office.

10% discount for ISO subscribers

Exchange of Bonus and Vouchers of unused tickets, with an additional payment.

Complimentary tickets for New Subscribers for the 1994/95 Season for this concert are available at the Orchestra Box Office.

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Israel Broadcasting Authority
MUSIC DIRECTOR: DAVID SHALLON
56th Season 1993-94



THE SECOND ANNUAL TANTUR CONFERENCE ON RELIGION IN CULTURE

May 29 to June 1, 1994

Fundamentalisms: Jewish, Christian, Muslim

Co-sponsored by Tantur and the Univ. of Notre Dame (USA), in cooperation with The Konrad Adenauer Foundation

Sunday, May 29

19:45 Keynote: Fundamentalism in Lands Holy and Profane

Martin Marty (U. of Chicago Divinity School)

Monday, May 30

09:15 - 12:00 God's Word in Human Speech: The Price of Certainty

James Dunn (U. of Durham, England).

Respondent: Alon Goshen-Gottstein (U. of Tel Aviv)

15:30 - 18:00

Jewish Historical Studies and Fundamentalism in Contemporary Judaism

Michael A. Singer (U. of Notre Dame).

Respondent: Nicholas Lossky (Institut Catholique de Paris)

Tuesday, May 31

09:15 - 12:00 Christian Fundamentalists in Israel

Yaakov Ariel (Hebrew U. of Jerusalem).

Respondent: Nathan Hatch (U. of Notre Dame)

15:30 - 18:00

Jewish Fundamentalists in Israel

Gideon Aran (Hebrew U. of Jerusalem).

Respondent: Thomas Stransky (Tantur)

Wednesday, June 1

09:15 - 12:00 The Religious, Symbolic, and Political Significance of Jerusalem for Arab and Palestinian Muslims

Ziad Abu-Amr (Bir Zeit U.).

Jewish and Christian respondents

15:30 - 18:00

Roundtable: Scott Appleby (U. of Notre Dame), Rami Hoekman (Vatican City), speakers and respondents

All sessions are open to the general public, without charge, but registration required at entrance. Luncheon (12:30) and/or dinner (18:30) provided (charge made). Also kosher tables. For more information, contact the Tantur office, P.O. Box 19556, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-760-9111. Fax: 02-760-914.

Tantur Auditorium, Hebron Road, going towards Bethlehem, at Gilo junction. Parking: Buses 22 (to Bethlehem) and 30 (through Gilo) stop at the gate.

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

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Doing his best

IT has become fashionable, especially on American talk shows, to denigrate the foreign policy of President Bill Clinton. It is worth pausing to consider what foreign policy issues are in the public eye in the age of instantaneous CNN Breaking News - and what exactly any one human being should reasonably be expected to do about them.

An casual survey of recent news stories which have generated the question "what is Washington doing about this?" throws up such diverse headlines as wars in Bosnia, Rwanda, Yemen and Northern Ireland, crisis in Korea, human rights in China, famine in Sudan, relations with the United Nations, and the Middle East peace process. This superficial list ignores major economic issues which have also landed on White House desks - Japan, Asian markets, the international status of the dollar, the North American Free Trade Association, and the European Union.

While this would seem quite a substantial in-tray for any mortal, Clinton has had to attend to lesser matters such as the domestic economy, health-care reform, crime and gun control, and a Supreme Court nomination. While being asked to speak intelligently on all or any of these issues, the president of the Nineties must also be ready to face time-consuming quizzing on non-sequiturs such as an ancient land deal, the latest pop-up bimbo, why he's admiring a vintage Ford Mustang while people are dying in Rwanda, and his preferred choice of underwear.

It is hardly enough to ask whether American Clinton-watchers now expect too much of one man. It is more accurate to wonder whether they expect the omniscience, omnipotence and perfection formerly attributed only to the deity.

However, when the foreign policy concerns of the president are trimmed to essential proportions, a far from unfavorable picture is emerging, and one that is entirely consistent with his election as a domestic issues man. Domestically, it is easy to forget the alarming gloom and fears about the state of the economy that were eating the heart of America only two years ago.

Clinton has made good on his promises to bring economic drift under control. While there will always be controversy over major social issues, even opponents admit that the economy and health-care reform at least have a firm sense of direction and momentum. Abroad, Clinton may not bestride the international stage like a superpower colossus - but

then, who wants him to? For Clinton, more than for any recent president, foreign policy is domestic policy. His aim, in other words, is to carry out a foreign policy that satisfies Americans, not one that impresses foreigners.

US foreign policy is not drifting out of control, as Clinton's noisy critics aver. Foreign policy issues are perhaps being sent to where they properly belong in this complex modern world, namely, back into the hands of the foreigners who generate the crises that end up on the US president's desk. Washington was mocked for mistakes in Somalia. Critical review was indeed called for, but Clinton has never been given credit for seeing that the time to quit had arrived, and for quitting. The net balance was that UN and American troops went into a nation on the verge of starvation and saved millions of lives. When lives began to be lost in a pointless tribal war, the law of diminishing returns came into play and Clinton rightly decided it was time for Somalia to take responsibility for their own mess.

The same is true for Bosnia, Haiti and Rwanda. The primary responsibility for the appalling state of these countries belongs to the people who live there - and in particular to their self-centered and incompetent leaders. It was easy to see why US interests required Washington to be directly engaged with countries and questions involving the Soviet Union. But Clinton himself, in a recent interview, made it absolutely clear that in the post-Cold War world, he is plowing a new - and lonely - furrow in foreign policy. No longer can some petty dictator maneuver a crisis by upsetting either one or the other superpower to the point of active intervention. As Clinton said: "Not every issue is one that you can put the entire wealth, the entire military might, the entire prestige of the United States on the line for." If the Gulf Arabs and the Arab League were even marginally capable of using the vast arsenals they had acquired - the West would not have had to crush Iraq and liberate Kuwait on their behalf.

A recent example clearly demonstrates Clinton is on the right track in offering US guidance to those who help themselves, while refusing to be a *deus ex machina* abroad. South Africa has gained enormous self-confidence from carving out its own new destiny.

Clinton may be learning as he goes along, but it's a far healthier attitude than that of troublesome foreign leaders, who are so convinced their petty ethnic intransigence is right they are incapable of learning anything.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SETTLEMENT PLANNING IN ISRAEL

Sir, - In "Stuck in the past" (March 17), Prof. Hubert Law-Yone accuses the Jewish Agency of forcing its "archaic" ideas of Jewish settlement on Galilee regional planners.

The fact is that the Agency works together with the government to invest considerable funds and effort in bolstering Galilee's Jewish population. Joint social programs such as Project Renewal have been in operation concurrently with large-scale settlement programs, including the creation and reinforcement of 52 community villages set up a decade ago.

In accord with the government's longstanding compact with the Jewish Agency, it is the agency's role to initiate settlement programs in Israel. The agency has responded to a very real need by drafting a plan calling for the expansion of existing urban towns and rural settlements in Galilee, and the establishment of 26 new community villages.

The plan logically follows from an evaluation report conducted by the Technion, indicating that the community villages set up a decade ago have, in fact, succeeded in drawing socio-economically well-off residents to what had traditionally been an economically depressed area.

The argument whereby the Jewish Agency should limit itself to working with weak populations simply ignores the reality of strong populations leaving the peripheral areas while weaker ones move in.

The new community village "suburbanites" form the core group for the initiatives needed to upgrade the region's human and economic resources. An open community school operates in Tefen, and 300 small businesses have been established in Misgav, all working on a regional basis.

Community villages situated near new cities serve as a catalyst for attracting upwardly mobile residents to these cities. Kfar Vradim's proximity to Ma'alot, the Mount Kamon and Gilon settlements' closeness to Karmiel, and Timrat's and Givat Ela's nearness to Migdal Ha'emek help create a young, "in" image for these new cities. Additionally, the plan calls for a first community village-type neighborhood in Kiryat Shmona.

In Upper Galilee and the Beit She'an Valley, the community villages will bridge the gap in lifestyle between kibbutzim and cities. Residents leaving kibbutzim in eastern Galilee will leave for the country's center unless the region offers a suitable life-style option.

It is important to note that the Jewish Agency is a full partner in drafting the North's regional master plan (Tamam 2). Many of the proposed new villages appear in that master plan, with others presently being discussed in the regional committee. It makes no sense for a regional master plan with a target date 15 years off to ignore anticipated geo-political changes and fail to offer alternatives meeting a variety of life-style choices.

The presence of a non-government body may help lead to a cut in bureaucratic red tape in planning and construction processes. Here, too, the Technion evaluation singled out the Jewish Agency as the pace-setter, closing the gap between planning and implementation. When massive waves of aliyah started to arrive, the government sluggishly got around to addressing the issue as well.

ANAT GONEN, Director,
Strategic Planning Unit,
Department for Rural and Urban Development,
Jerusalem. The Jewish Agency

OP-ED PAGES

Sir, - Dan Leon (Letters, May 8) should know that we, on the right, feel that the op-ed pages of The Jerusalem Post are too often biased in favor of giving more than equal space to left-wing writers, maybe in an effort to bend over backwards in order to be fair.

As for the editor's note - letters are not printed as they arrive.

There is a selection made, since we know of many right-wing ideas that never get printed.

L. BEAME
Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post can only print letters it receives, but not all of them in view of space limitations. - Ed. J.P.

BEGIN'S PROBLEMS

Sir, - Our former president has confirmed that Prime Minister Begin had psychiatric problems when the infamous "last centimeter" agreement was signed. I am shocked but not surprised.

As a doctor, this is nothing new to me. Every physician could see the signs. What I am shocked at is that nobody stood up to demand an inquiry as to who kept this information from the public. The prime minister gave up his right to medical secrets, affecting his ability to fulfill the functions of his job, when he took office. Mr. Begin at least was honest enough to leave when he recognized his problem.

I am appalled at the silence of the media, which claim to be the watchdog of the right of the people to know. How come there is no demand to expose and punish those who knew, or should have known? These people should be barred from holding public office in the future.

DR. BENJAMIN KALLNER
Ramat Gan.

REVOLTING AD

Sir, - The ad which appeared in your issue of May 6 urging readers to fly black-and-white Israeli flags just made me sick. As far as I am concerned, that Friday was the last day I bought your paper.

REGINA HERZOG, M.D.
Holon.

CARNAGE ON OUR ROADS

Sir, - Your issue of April 2 contains an invitation to "End the carnage on our roads" sponsored by The Jerusalem Post.

It seems to me that The Jerusalem Post is an accessory by default to this carnage. I have yet to find an item about death on the roads on your first page. For example, on April 1, you reported that 44 people died on the roads in March 1994 - on the last page. How about giving death on the roads a big headline on the front page?

As long as the newspapers, with all the power of the media, do not give this terrible manslaughter the attention it deserves, you are only paying lip service to ending the carnage.

ARYEH BODENHEIMER
Beersheba.



Good-neighbor options

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

THE exclusion of both Germany and Russia from the approaching D-day commemorations is highly inappropriate.

Millions of Russians died defeating Hitler. And millions of Germans have been born and have grown up in a democratic Germany that is now a solid part of the West.

Both these countries are destined to continue playing major roles in European affairs. But neither is likely to play constructively if the geopolitical context creates tempting options for national self-assertion, especially if nationalistic temptations are exacerbated by a sense of exclusion.

Germany has been a good citizen of Europe for decades now. But its circumstances and psychological mood are changing.

This year will see the last Russian soldier departed from German soil. Might not some Germans soon begin to resent the presence of American troops, claiming Germany is the only European country still "occupied"? Will Germans increasingly begin to resent the remaining limitations on their national sovereignty? And what will be the German and Russian reaction to a central Europe that remains a geopolitical vacuum?

Is that what Russia's minister of foreign affairs had in mind when last December he embraced his German counterpart with the vision of a special "axis between Germany and Russia [in] the construction of a new Europe"? If Europe enlarges, deepens its unity and widens its security perimeter, there are good prospects for Germany to remain a good citizen as well as the leader of a Europe that becomes more truly European. The best design would be an enlarged European Union embracing the European Free Trade Area countries and eventually also reaching into central Europe to include at least the three Visegrad nations: the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. NATO should also enroll these three countries.

A Europe along those lines would develop Germany, while enhancing the German role within it. Attaining that goal will require continued exercise of political leadership by France and Germany. It will call for genuine German-Polish reconciliation matching the existing German-French reconciliation. A French-German-Polish coalition would provide a mighty inner core for a larger Europe. It would affirm a positive role for a powerful, constructive and European Germany. Such a trilateral strategic coalition would be economically driven by Germany and politically balanced by France and Poland.

German leaders are aware of this opportunity. That is why some have taken the lead in urging the eastward expansion of the European Union and NATO. France and Germany are actively exploring Polish membership in the Western European Union, military arm of the European Union.

By excluding Germany and Russia from D-Day celebrations, Europe is cutting off its nose to spite its face

The gutsy German minister of defense, Volker Ruehe, said early this year that it is Europe's interest to admit Poland to NATO and the West should firmly state that it is no provocation against Russia. That is very much the case now that NATO no longer views Russia as an adversary and has opened its Partnership for Peace to Russian participation.

HOWEVER, RUSSIA - unlike Germany - has yet to demonstrate that it truly means to be a good citizen of Europe.

True, its leading politicians often speak of Russia as belonging to Europe and even possibly joining NATO. But at the same time, they make outlandish statements about Russia's "unique Eurasian mission" and assert a right to use military force anywhere within the entire space of the defunct Soviet Union. Simultaneously, they clamor for status as a global power and America's co-equal "strategic partner." Clearly, Russia cannot be all these things at the same time.

Unfortunately, the politically decisive fact is that Russia bulks too large, is too backward currently and too powerful potentially to be assimilated as simply yet another member of the European Union or NATO. It would dilute the Western character of the European community and the American preponderance within the alliance.

Instead of perpetuating the illusion that Russia will join the West's core political institutions, it is more important to define what it means for Russia to become a good neighbor for Europe and eventually a partner for the US.

Russia should:

- Withdraw its troops from the Baltic republics on schedule, without claiming special privileges for its colonists.

- Accept the reality of Ukraine as a secure, friendly neighbor, sovereign politically but a close partner economically. Similarly, it should respect the political sovereignty of the new republics of the ex-Soviet Union while pursuing deeper economic cooperation with them.

- Tolerate rather than obstruct the desire of central Europeans to belong to both the European Union and NATO.

A Russia that embraces such a non-imperial approach will automatically be a good neighbor to Europe, a solid regional and global trading partner and the beneficiary of growing Eurasia-wide economic activity, transportation networks and cultural ties.

Other incentives:

- An offer by NATO of a special treaty of friendship and alliance with Russia, even as the alliance expands its membership eastward into central Europe. The treaty between NATO and Russia would embrace Russia within a wider framework of military and political cooperation, consolidating security within Europe and even extending it into Eurasia.

- An invitation to join the G-7 forum of leading industrial nations.

These initiatives would provide the Russians a gratifying recognition of their country's status as a major power. They amount to a significant Western option for Russia, making it more worthwhile for Moscow to eschew imperial ambitions. However, Russia will be more likely to pursue the good-neighbor option if a larger, more secure Europe promptly fills the potentially destabilizing geopolitical no-man's land between Russia and the European Union. With German and French leadership, Europe should set a realistically early timetable for incorporating the countries of central Europe into the European Union, including its WEU security arm.

A European initiative of this sort might reawaken American policy toward Europe from the generally dormant condition that has existed since the Soviet collapse.

Absent though they may be from the Normandy festivities, the Germans and Russians are likely to loom large in the thoughts of the leaders gathered there. They will provide a reminder about the need for greater geopolitical imagination in shaping Europe's security.

The writer was US president Carter's national security adviser. (Washington Post)

POSTSCRIPTS

MOST COUPLES fight from time to time. But when the fiery-tempered pair the British tabloids call "the Screaming Greengrasses" argue, neighbors say it can continue for more than 12 hours and be heard half-a-kilometer away.

The now famous screaming matches between William and Elizabeth Greengrass at their home at Gorseston, 160 km. northeast of London, have landed them in jail.

Most recently, after new complaints by neighbors, the county court ordered them to leave their authority-owned apartment within six weeks and seek another home.

"Nobody ever came round to talk to us about the problem," said 60-year-old Greengrass, an unemployed former coal miner. He and Elizabeth, a 57-year-old ex-waitress, married in 1986. Their rows first made news in March last year when they were fined £100 for excessive noise.

In May last year, the Greengrasses were in court for breaking an injunction to keep the noise down. They then blamed their rows on money worries.

In July, a monumental fight that residents said lasted from noon to 1 a.m. landed them back in court. A neighbor said the screaming

was "loud, aggressive and threatening. They used to row every week for up to four hours. They used every swear word in the English language and we often heard the sound of breaking china."

When they were each sentenced to 14 days, Elizabeth told the judge: "It wasn't really a noisy argument."

They were sent to prisons 170 km. apart and peace reigned. But five days later they were released by court order, returned home and the fights flared anew.

In December they were locked up after a five-hour row. A few days later, they were back in jail for seven more days because of an argue-bargue over who should turn off the oven where their turkey dinner was burning. That tiff was resolved when police arrived and they turned the oven off.

THE HOOVER vacuum-cleaner company is desperately trying to sweep up a messy promotion idea that is costing them millions.

Hoover's mistake was offering two free international airline tickets to anyone who bought an appliance. British and Irish consumers realized the obvious, that vacuum

cleaners are cheaper than international air fares, so they bought Hoovers by the thousands and demanded to fly.

Hoover said it spent £48 million (\$72 m) and has already flown 220,000 people, with a few more scheduled to go before the promotion ends.

"It's our best estimate of the cost, but until the thing is over, we won't know," said Richard Rankin, the executive in charge of Hoover's embarrassing airlift.

A year ago, Hoover's parent, the Maytag Corp., took a \$30 million after-tax charge to resolve the problem, but the bill turned out to be higher. Three of Hoover's top European executives were fired and a department of 250 people was created virtually overnight from scratch to handle applications.

The Hoover people who dreamed up the promotion vastly underestimated the response. Many modest-income Britons bought Hoovers just so they could fly and were outraged when Hoover failed to deliver. One Englishman even blocked a Hoover repair van in his driveway, saying he would hold it hostage until he could fly.

Cry murder!

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THERE was a time when the first thing a writer needed was a good command of the English language. But those days are gone, it seems. Today it's a new ball game.

You can't parse a sentence? Never mind. Can't tell a gerund from a gerundive? Who cares? Go ahead, split every preposition in sight. You needn't even recognize a preposition when it's in full view.

The important thing is to be politically correct in your choice of words.

We're already familiar with "personnel access aperture," for what used to be called a manhole. Also strictly out is "mankind." These are sexist terms. One sub-editor actually changed a quote from Robert Burns - from "man's dominion" to "people's dominion." And what might be done with "homo sapiens" I cannot imagine.

Politically correct language has now spread to so many fields that one needs a completely new kind of dictionary and thesaurus on one's shelf.

I remember my father once shouting at me for informing him that there was a "black man" asking for him at the door. Never, he

Politically correct revampers of English are mad (or 'mentally challenged')

told me, was I to be so rude again. The man was a Negro or a colored man, but not a black man.

A couple of decades later, I would have been insulting had I used any term but "black."

Today, "black" is also out in the US. So is Afro-American, which came later. My editor there informs me that it's now "African American."

Once, there were American Indian tribes. In time, they became "Americans." Now it's "Native Americans," and nothing else. At the same time, all Spanish-speaking people in the US are simply Hispanics. Anything else is considered insulting.

ALMOST ANY adjective you choose is seen by someone as sexist, racist, ageist or somehow discriminatory.

There are no illiterates now, just "educationally disadvantaged." There are also - my latest communication from the States tells me - no more homeless. The term is "residentially disadvantaged." There are no more handicapped persons, nor any who are deaf, mute, blind, paralyzed, mentally retarded or anything else of the sort.

People aren't invalids. They are "hearing-challenged," "speech-challenged," "visually challenged," "motility challenged" and "perceptually" or sometimes "learning-ability challenged." A diabetic is, by the way, "metabolically challenged."

While not yet completely beyond the pale, it's bad form to write about alcoholism or drug addiction. The preferred term is "substance abuse."

The most recent correction I received from my long-suffering American editor was when, in a humorous article, I referred to myself as a "fat old news-hen." The sentence, she said, was impossible. Fat is "weightist," old is "ageist" and news-hen is both "sexist" and denigrates the journalistic profession.

One of the most outstanding characteristics of English is its richness, its vast selection of synonyms and variety of nuance.

As rigid censorship is increasingly imposed with the goal of political correctness, we will get more and more written material lacking any individual style or color. It will read as if it had been written by a computer with a very limited program.

Don't those who promote "politically correct" censorship realize that if this trend continues to its logical end, we will have to discard Shakespeare, The King James Bible, Milton and most other classical works, since all of them contain something that is certain to offend someone, somewhere?

I should have felt a premonition that day, many years ago, when a well-meaning editor at The Jerusalem Post changed my quote from John Donne from "No man is an island" to "no person is an island." Luckily I caught it in time. Today - who knows? With political correctness breathing down our necks, maybe Donne would be done for. There is no doubt in my mind that the English language is being mutilated beyond belief. And the sad part about it is that writers and editors, the very people who should be up in arms protecting this time-less treasure, are wielding the axe.

The writer is a Jerusalem Post columnist.

Cold Feet

Companies Get Skittish On Altering Health Care

By ROBIN TONER

WASHINGTON
ONE of the great catalysts for remaking health care over the past few years has been American business, besieged by costs that kept climbing, recognizing that there was only so much the private sector could do about it.

Advocates of change believed that this spreading alarm in corporate America was a fundamental part of the political equation for passing reform this year. Big business would not be a hurdle, but a happy beneficiary of a vast new social program. C.E.O.'s would link arms with labor and consumer groups and a Democratic President—a "new Democrat" who preaches the glory of private-public partnerships—and march into the post-industrial future.

So much for the script. The reality, like everything else in the health care struggle, has turned out to be considerably messier. Some of those eager for change are now frankly disgusted with many people in big business, arguing that they have made decisions on the basis of ideology, even when it worked against their own self-interest.

For their part, many business leaders are appalled at how the Administration's promise of market-oriented reforms turned (in their view) into a 1,342-page exercise in government overreaching, or a potential "grotesque monument to unintended consequences," in the words of Irvine Hockaday, the chief executive officer of Hallmark and a member of the Business Roundtable. Philosophical objections and substantive fears—all revolving around the role of government, some almost reflexive and counterintuitive—have muted the corporate chorus of support.

There is, as yet, no permanent breach. The Administration, swallowing back its anger over rebuffs from three major business groups, including the Roundtable, is trying to line up support from individual companies, with some success. And no one, including business leaders, is ready to write off substantial business support for some

Big business should be the big beneficiary of change. So why are so many corporate leaders lukewarm?

eventual grand compromise. "There is a widespread sense of the need for us to move forward," said Robert C. Winters, a Prudential executive who is chairman of the health task force for the Business Roundtable. "The concern you're hearing is concern about specific proposals."

But this relationship clearly needs work. (Mr. Winters, for example, was consigned to "a special place in hell" earlier this year by Senator Jay Rockefeller, a West Virginia Democrat and an Administration ally, for his role in the Roundtable's decision not to endorse the Clinton plan.)

Ted Marmor, a professor of public policy at the Yale School of Management, said that in retrospect, the expectations for this alliance were way out of line. A consensus on problems—soaring health care costs, more and more holes in coverage—does not necessarily translate into a consensus on solutions, Mr. Marmor said. "And nobody should have ever assumed that the values of the National Association of Manufacturers and the values of the Chamber of Commerce were close enough to a Democratic President—even a 'New Democrat' President—to lead them to a consensus on solutions," he added.

There is, in fact, a good deal of ideological tension. Mr. Clinton, a proponent of what he calls a "third way" between left and right, may have thought he was proposing an attractive new market-oriented solution. (Not to mention a plan larded with benefits for businesses, such as picking up the cost of coverage for early retirees.)

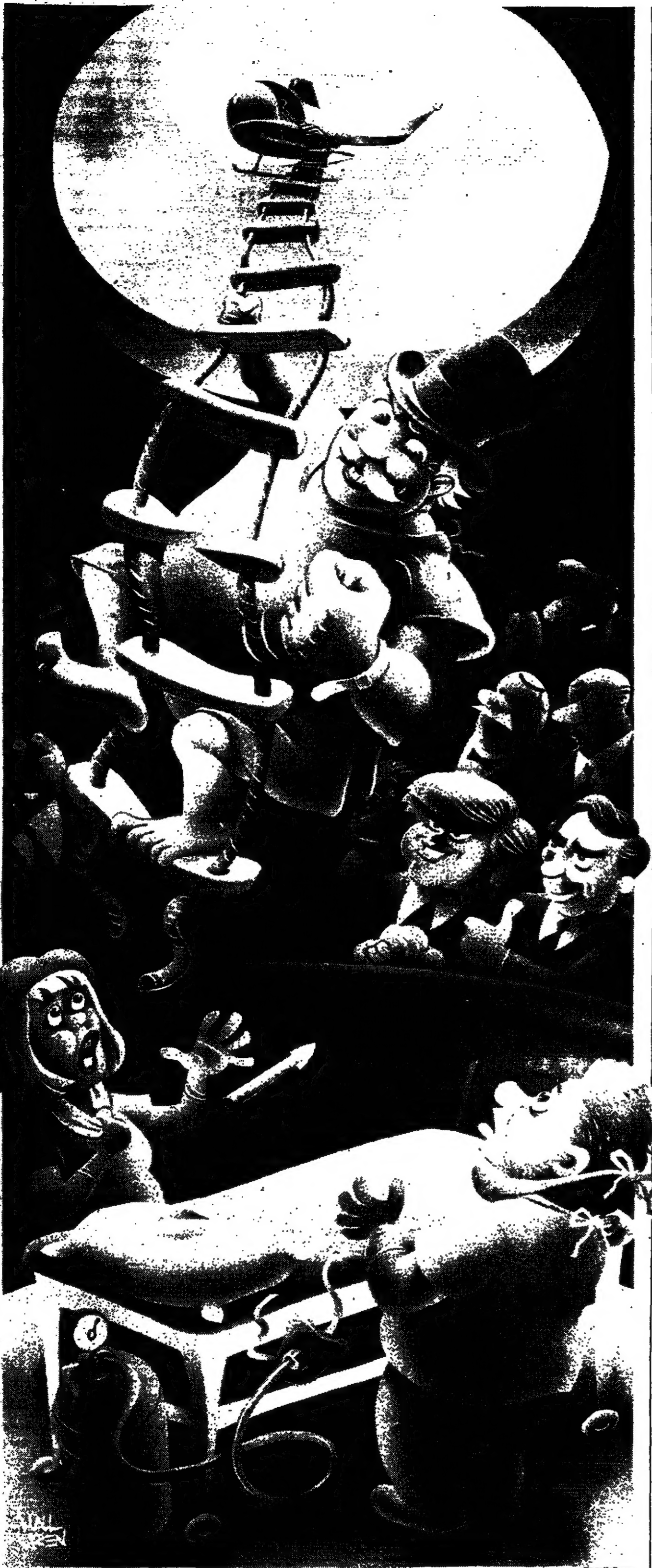
But many corporate leaders looked at the Clinton proposal and saw a loss of control over their own health plans and their own destinies. The proposed National Health Board, the regional insurance-purchasing pools, the complicated rules on setting up corporate alliances, the benefits package determined by Congress, the premium price controls—all of this looked like Big Government to many in Big Business.

Cathie Jo Martin, an assistant professor of political science at Boston University, suggests that the Clinton Administration itself helped polarize the debate in the way it chose to sell its plan. "Their populist attack on insurers and drug companies ended up alienating a lot of people in the business community," said Ms. Martin, who is studying how corporations react to health care.

On top of the ideological objections, some business people said they simply wondered if the Clinton plan would work. And even if it did, how much would it cost them?

The reactions of major companies to individual elements of the Clinton plan, as it is being rewritten in Congressional committees, are more puzzling. This is particularly true in the case of the employer mandate, the requirement that companies contribute to the cost of their workers' insur-

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Asia's Having One Huge Nicotine Fit

By PHILIP SHENON

BANGKOK, Thailand
THE Marlboro Man has found greener pastures. The cigarette-hawking cowboy may be under siege back home in the United States from lawmakers and health advocates determined to put him out of business, but half a world away in Asia he is prospering, his craggy all-American mug slapped up on billboards and flickering across television screens. And Marlboro cigarettes have never been more popular on the continent that is home to 60 percent of the world's population.

For the world's cigarette-makers, Asia is the future. And it is probably their savior.

Industry critics who hope that the multinational tobacco companies are headed for extinction owe themselves a stroll down the tobacco-scented streets of almost any city in Asia. Almost everywhere here the air is thick with the swirling gray haze of cigarette smoke, the evidence of a booming Asian growth market that promises vast profits for the tobacco industry and a death toll measured in the tens of millions.

At lunchtime in Seoul, throngs of fashionably dressed young Korean women gather in a fast-food restaurant to enjoy a last cigarette before returning to work, a scene that draws distressed stares from older Koreans who remember a time when it would have been scandalous for women from respectable homes to smoke.

In Hong Kong, shoppers flock into the Salem Attitudes boutique, picking from among the racks of trendy sports clothes stamped with the logo of Salem cigarettes. In Phnom Penh, the war-shattered capital of

With times tough at home, tobacco companies are setting their sights on China, and women across the Far East.

Cambodia, visitors leaving an audience with King Sihanouk are greeted with a giant billboard planted across the street from his ornate gold-roofed palace. It advertises Lucky Strikes.

According to tobacco industry projections cited by the World Health Organization, the Asian cigarette market should grow by more than a third during the 1990's, with much of the bounty going to multinational tobacco giants eager for an alternative to the shrinking market in the United States.

American cigarette sales are expected to decline by about 15 percent by the end of the decade, a reflection of the move to ban smoking in most public places in the United States. And sales in Western Europe and other industrialized countries are also expected to drop.

But no matter how bad the news is in the West, the tobacco companies can find comfort in Asia and throughout the third world, markets so huge and so promising that they make the once all-important American market seem insignificant. Beyond Asia, cigarette consumption is also expected to grow in Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and in the nations of the former Soviet Union.

Status

Smoking is not only tolerated in most of Asia, it is still fashionable. And for millions of smokers here, nothing confers greater status than a pack of American or European-brand cigarettes. No gift is more appreciated in Vietnam than British-made "555" cigarettes. In China, the choice is Marlboro. Among the gentry of Thailand, it is Dunhill.

Status appears to matter far more than taste. "There is not a great deal of evidence to suggest that smokers can taste any difference between the more expensive foreign brands and the indigenous cigarettes," said Simon Chapman, a specialist in community medicine at the University of Sydney, in Australia. "The difference appears to be in the packaging, the advertising."

He said that researchers had been unable to determine whether the foreign tobacco companies had adjusted the levels of tar, nicotine and other chemicals for cigarettes sold in the Asian market. "The tobacco industry fights tooth and nail to keep consumers away from that kind of information," he said.

Most governments in Asia have launched anti-smoking campaigns, but their efforts tend to be overwhelmed by the Madison Avenue blitz unleashed by the cigarette giants. Several Asian nations have banned cigarette advertising on television and radio in recent years, but the tobacco companies often find ways around the bans through indirect promotions that skirt the law—sports events, glossy advertisements for clothing brands or travel agencies that bear that name and logo of a cigarette brand.

With 1.2 billion people and the world's fastest-growing economy, China is the most coveted target of the multinational tobacco companies. Cigarette con-

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Remembering Lebanon

Can the P.L.O. pick up the garbage and deliver the mail? It wouldn't be the first time.

By Ihsan A. Hijazi



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Second Thoughts

For Indians, gambling is the road to cultural preservation. Or is it capitulation?

By George Judson



3

Nation for Sale

Is it time to worry about a Russian mob so powerful that its finger could be reaching the nuclear button? No. At least not yet.

By Steven Erlanger

2

The World

Can P.L.O. Govern? In Lebanon, It Tried

By IHSAN A. HIJAZI

IN the fall of 1979, when the Rev. Jesse Jackson arrived in Beirut to call on Yasser Arafat and discuss peace in the Middle East, he was not prepared for the welcome that had been laid out. When his motorcade reached the Palestinian leader's headquarters, he stepped out of the car onto a red carpet. Before him were Mr. Arafat and a 12-man honor guard with rifles, smart khaki uniforms and red steel helmets. The Palestine Liberation Organization leader then escorted Mr. Jackson in a review of the soldiers. The talks lasted just two hours, but when the time came to say goodbye, the exercise was repeated. "We thought we were visiting a guerrilla leader," one of Mr. Jackson's aides told reporters. "Instead we found Mr. Arafat to be conducting himself more and more like a head of state."

Those days in Lebanon are worth remembering now that Mr. Arafat and the P.L.O. are assuming influence over everyday affairs in the West Bank town of Jericho and the Gaza Strip. For their self-governing authority is not the first autonomous Palestinian entity in recent times, even though it is the first experiment in whether the P.L.O. can run a government committed to peace.

In fact, it was in the 1970's and early 1980's, at the height of the P.L.O. war with Israel, that Mr. Arafat was at the pinnacle of his personal power — not on any Palestinian soil but in Lebanon, where he led a de facto Palestinian state woven within the disintegrating Lebanese nation. In those days, by most measures, Yasser Arafat was the most influential man in Lebanon.

The P.L.O.'s domain then included most Muslim sections of Lebanon, or about 40 percent of the land. Its 20,000 guerrillas were more formidable than Lebanon's national army. P.L.O. schools made students literate — and politically loyal. And P.L.O. officials built a system that, in addition to running an army, assumed many functions of a government — collecting garbage, getting out mail — while lavishly rewarding those at the top. The state in a state took form in 1969 and grew until 1982, when it took 70,000 Israeli troops to break its hold and drive the P.L.O. to the far fringes of the Arab world.

Ihsan A. Hijazi reported from Beirut for The New York Times from 1962 to 1993, when he retired. He now lives in California.

Now, as the exiles begin arriving in Gaza and Jericho, the experience in Lebanon is a vital part of whatever training in governance they have. The accord with Israel, for example, provides for a Palestinian police force of 9,000. Of these, 7,000 will be former refugees, many of whom first performed police duties in Lebanon.

What was the P.L.O.'s record in Lebanon? The answer depends on which of its goals you look at.

On one hand, it was warring on Israel and providing security to the half-million Palestinians in Lebanon; in these areas it was considered formidable.

Civil administration was another matter — a subject of elaborate organization with only mixed results.

A 1982 organizational chart divided the P.L.O. Executive Committee's responsibilities among eight departments whose briefs included politics, education, information and military and financial matters.

Taxes, Jobs, Prisons

The Palestine National Fund was its treasury, disbursing millions from oil-rich Arab states or from taxes on the salaries of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians working in Arab lands. On paper, the P.L.O. said it had an annual budget of \$250 million, but Mr. Arafat once boasted that it spent four times that much. With Lebanon's civil administration in collapse after 1975, the P.L.O. imported flour and canned foods not just for Palestinians, but for everyone in districts it ran. It ran industrial centers in the camps to provide jobs.

The P.L.O. maintained a criminal justice system with a chief justice of a "revolutionary court," legal counsels and a prosecutor, a code of laws, and a "revolutionary penal code" for P.L.O.-run prisons. Laws were enforced by police in the "Palestine Armed Struggle Command," by military police and by other officers. The

revolutionary courts could hand down severe sentences including death, but these had to be signed by Mr. Arafat. Civil courts, set up as the need arose, settled private disputes.

The P.L.O. organization chart also listed 10 unions — for workers, farmers, lawyers, engineers and others.

In 1981, the P.L.O. said it supervised and financed the schooling of 40,000 high school and university students in Lebanon and elsewhere. There were even plans to launch a Palestinian university with a main campus in Beirut, but these, like plans for a television station, were canceled by the Israeli invasion.

But not everything was as bright as the organizational chart had promised. Slum conditions persisted in refugee camps, and a network of security barricades and earth mounds around the homes and offices of guerrilla commanders only worsened the mess on Lebanese streets. Mountains of loose garbage went uncollected as Lebanese order fell apart and fewer street sweepers showed up for work.

The P.L.O. also injected its own problems into Lebanese society. As Lebanon descended into civil war — a conflict the P.L.O. presence helped precipitate — Lebanese schools and universities turned into hotbeds of political activity. Rather than go to class, students often staged rallies on campus or joined militias. A cartoon in a West Beirut magazine, Al Arabi, had a man telling a

friend: "Of course my son goes to school in the morning; he may forget his books but he never forgets to carry his Kalashnikov."

And power brought affluence to P.L.O. leaders. High officials moved out of poor neighborhoods and into luxury apartments. They gave Saturday night parties and served caviar. They rode in bulletproof limousines costing as much as \$150,000. During Lebanon's frequent gasoline shortages, the only supplies to be had were at P.L.O. "operations rooms" in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. A wholesale market at Sabra was the central supplier of meat, vegetables and fruit for the whole Muslim section of Beirut.

Of course, there are big differences between the conditions under which the P.L.O. held sway in Lebanon and the conditions under which Palestinians will administer Gaza and Jericho. For one, the Lebanon era was wartime; now the goal is peace and there are tight agreements on how much power the P.L.O. will wield. And the P.L.O. is now held on a tight financial leash by the Arab countries that once supported it in grand style.

Still, there is resonance in remarks made in 1982 by Mahmoud Labadi, Mr. Arafat's press officer, when his office in Beirut released the P.L.O. organizational chart. "We do not intend to remain in Lebanon indefinitely," he said. "What we have established here in Lebanon is but a dress rehearsal for our future government in Palestine."



Yasser Arafat made a bedside visit to the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who was hospitalized with a stomach ailment during a trip to Beirut in 1979.

Where There's Fidel

COZZYING up to Fidel Castro is a dicey business. Just ask Magda Montiel Davis, the Cuban-American lawyer who went to Havana last month with other exiles and returned to Miami a pariah because she planted a kiss on the Cuban President's cheek and called him a "great teacher." Or Mike Espy, the Agriculture Secretary, who caused consternation in the American delegation to South Africa last week for allowing himself to be photographed standing next to Mr. Castro.

But playing with the fire of Mr. Castro is just what you want to do if you're a cigar magazine. In its summer issue, Cigar Aficionado irks Castro foes with an interview with the bearded one, heralded by ads in The New York Times and other publications featuring the Communist cover guy, Marvin R. Shanken, the editor and publisher, said the magazine has gotten "three or four" letters so far criticizing it for "bad judgment" in giving Mr. Castro celebrity treatment, but he expects the issue to sell out its 175,000 copies.

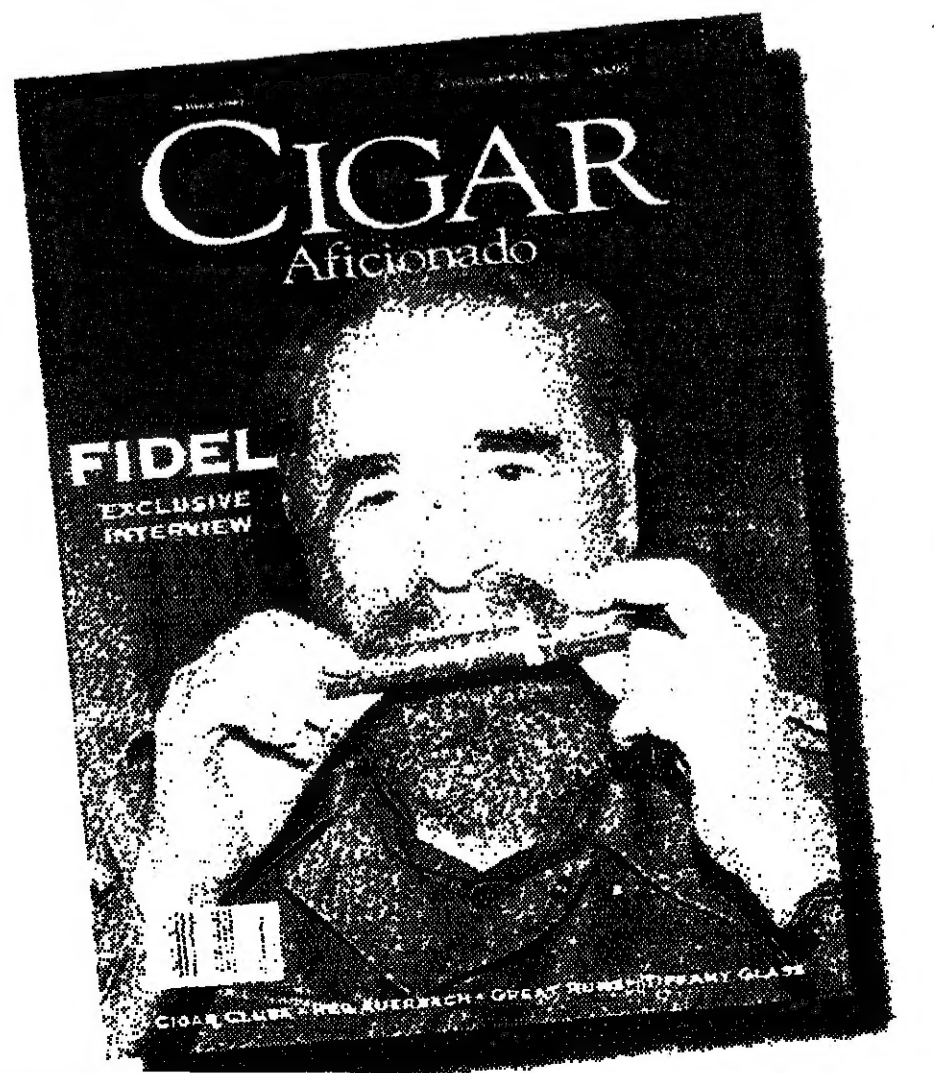
"This is a cigar magazine," he said, "and, as an icon of the cigar, no man has a closer identification graphically." And, he said, no country is more vital to cigars than Cuba, whose famed Cohibas remain largely inaccessible to Americans because of the United States trade embargo.

The interview — secured by Mr. Shanken in Havana in February after what he said was nearly two years of persistent

letters and phone calls — touches on human rights, Cuba's economic problems and other weighty issues, but the focus is cigars. Mr. Castro said that after giving them up in 1985 during a World Health Organization anti-smoking campaign in which he was honored, "sometimes I used to dream that I was smoking a cigar." (His old favorite: the Cohiba Corona Especial). But now he would never sneak a smoke, because for the leader of Cuba to do so "you need some accomplices" and word would easily get out. Back in the early years, though, he and his co-revolutionary Che Guevara enjoyed many cigar moments: "Che used to really enjoy smoking. I think he appreciated it as much as he appreciated Argentine beef."

Would he share cigars of reconciliation one day with President Clinton? "Now that would be an interesting thing," Mr. Castro mused. He said that as a guerrilla in the 1950's in the eastern Cuban mountains he would on extraordinary occasions light up the cigar he kept in his pocket. "Perhaps something like that would bring back my old habit from the days of the Sierra Maestra, but I would have to ask permission from the World Health Organization. I wouldn't want to lose my medal."

Of Cuban-United States tensions, he said: "It's a struggle between David and Goliath. Let's see if they wish one day to leave David alone. You say that Clinton smokes cigars?" TOM KUNTZ



Russia's New Dictatorship of Crime

By STEVEN ERLANGER

WITHIN days of the murder of one member of Parliament in a gangland hit, another legislator kills a mobster in a shootout.

Two days later, the deputy head of the Interior Ministry's Criminal Investigation Department, Maj. Gen. Igor Shilov, and his son, a Police Academy cadet, are charged with corruption and possession of a large quantity of weapons.

A Mercedes is stopped in St. Petersburg for a towing violation; there are seven bodies inside, neatly wrapped in tarpaulins, the remains of a gang of racketeers.

The collapse of totalitarian order in Russia was bound to foster crime. But few foresaw crime this pervasive and organized, forging strong ties with a weak Government and raising the prospect of a mob-dominated superpower, a Sicily spread over two continents.

James Woolsey, the director of the C.I.A., last month described the potential for a "criminal politburo" that will be "a powerful and resourceful adversary."

Mr. Woolsey's concerns are widely shared. Rampant gangsterism in Russia, untrammelled by a wobbly central Government and poorly paid police, undermines support for economic and democratic reform. Domestically, it risks a political backlash favoring nationalist-populists like Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy. Internationally, connections between the Russian mob and Italian and Colombian drug organizations, and the illegal sale of arms and even nuclear material, are alarming Russia's friends. Helsinki, New York, London, Munich and Tel Aviv already feel the impact of Russian criminal rivalries.

For many Russians living in ungentle poverty, the sudden, visible wealth of the criminal class is an affront. The mobsters' brazen style could make a Bolshevik blush. Like the evil capitalist manikins of Communist propaganda come to life, the mobsters are seen by many Russians as proof of the pernicious influence of the libertine West.

Combining the corrupt habits of the Communist Party with Hollywood epics like "The Godfather," readily available on pirated, dubbed videos, Russian mobsters and their musclemen swagger through every Russian city like crude parodies of Jimmy Cagney.

While their lady friends have developed their own tarty fashion — platinum hair, spandex miniskirts, Lycra leggings and an infinitely bored expression as cigarette smoke curls across the casino or nightclub table — the mobsters have oddly Germanic predilections. They favor Hugo Boss suits and dark-blue Mercedes sedans, most of them stolen in Germany and driven onto former Soviet army bases, where they are "impounded" and shipped to Russia for a fee. (As Russian troops prepare to leave Germany, however, it may not be accidental that Lincolns are becoming more popular.)

Filled with muscular bodyguards smoking Marlboros, these glossy limousines swerve



Russian mobsters are suspected of murdering Andrei Aizderdzis, a member of the Russian State Duma.

through the jumble of poky, rusty Zhigulis and Moskviches, often claiming the center lane reserved, in the old days, for the Kremlin elite. It's not uncommon to find two such mobmobiles smashed together in the center lane, a form of justice, many Muscovites feel, more effective than that available from their widely corrupted Government.

Crossing the Line

In the transition to private property and a market economy, the laws have lagged behind the new ways of doing both business and crime. There is no conspiracy law, so mob bosses are hard to prosecute. Meager corporation laws don't yet cover responsibility for frauds, false bankruptcies or the misuse of credits. The line between business and crime is simply fuzzier here, while the inability to get redress through the courts leads to more crime, as businesses hire muscle to enforce deals otherwise unenforceable.

To a large degree, Russian mobsters feed off the corpse of the centralized state, where enormous riches and resources are available to anyone strong or rich enough to claim them. They deal in drugs, prostitutes, oil, minerals, aluminum, titanium, jewels, gold, arms and money-laundering across the former empire's still porous borders.

There are some 5,600 separate gangs, says Gen. Gennadi F. Chebotarev, First Deputy of the Interior Ministry's Organized Crime Department, with about 20 members each. Many are merely protection rackets, but they are consolidating and specializing. Some

160 of them are already large, financially sophisticated organizations with international connections, operating in the United States and most of Europe.

The Interior Ministry estimates that organized crime controlled about a third of all the turnover in goods and services in 1993, most of which was unregulated and untaxed. So crime is not only undermining new institutions, like stock exchanges, it is also raising prices, which include extortion and security costs.

Because crime lives off the market economy, the mafia has become associated in many minds with capitalism and democracy. Given the collapse of the old socialist morality — steal from the state, but discreetly — the vulgar mob style has tainted the very idea of private business. Its sheer Westernness feeds the nationalist tone now heard from every politician as it stokes the anger on which the ultranationalist right rides.

Politics aside, this is not just Russia's problem. To try to limit the foreign impact of organized crime, governments are working more closely with the Russian police; the Germans, Italians and Poles have offices here. While the F.B.I. says it will open one soon, its closest office is still based in Berlin.

Enormous sums of mob money are moving abroad. Guy M. Dunn, a Russia analyst at Control Risks Group Limited in London, which advises Western businesses on security, suggests that most of the 2,000 new commercial banks licensed in Moscow in the last 18 months are fronts to transfer money. General Chebotarev thinks some \$40 billion has been transferred abroad since 1992 and continues at \$1 billion a month.

The main destinations are banks in Switzerland, Hungary, Belgium, Cyprus and Greece, where there are growing Russian émigré communities. Mr. Dunn said a major part of the luxury property market in the city is being bought by Russians with suitcases of cash for prices up to \$3 million.

Last month, at the Moscow airport, customs was stalled for an hour while officials counted out \$1 million in cash being taken to London by a passenger. Canadian officials say a popular means of illegal money transfer has been to buy hundreds of Air Canada tickets for cash, take them to Canada in a suitcase and then redeem them.

Organized crime is not merely imitative, but deeply rooted in the past. Stephen Handelman, who is writing a book on Russian crime, noted in the journal "Foreign Affairs" that the traditional Caucasus gang has strict rituals and codes that became a model for the Bolsheviks. Stalin used gangsters to rob the secret police. Under Brezhnev, a widespread black market flourished. The close marketeers provided a model for today's pervasive corruption.

The sudden rise of the market has been an ideal way to launder all that money. "This is crime," says Mr. Dunn. "The country's up for sale and the people with the most money are the criminals."

The Nation

Some Indians See a Gamble With Future In Casinos

By GEORGE JUDSON

THE rise of gambling halls on Indian reservations from California to Connecticut has added a layer of confusion to what Americans think about the Indians among them, but to the tribes themselves, it has focused attention on a centuries-old question: survival.

Among the clan mothers and other traditional leaders of the Iroquois in Western New York, and among Oglala Sioux elders in the Black Hills of South Dakota, casinos are feared as a threat to the communal way of life they have struggled to preserve.

Among once nearly extinct tribes like the Mashanuck Pequot in Connecticut, whose culture has been all but lost, the wealth generated by casinos is seen as the means to retrieve the past, rebuild the nation, and provide for its children's future.

What the casino riches have made clear to Indians of both views is that after 350 years of being demonized or romanticized by newcomers taking their land, Indians are still far from being accepted as who they are, rather than as what others would have them be.

The reaction in many states against Indian gaming, they say, shows how uncomfortable the country is with Indians who have the money and power to exercise their rights as sovereign peoples. A century after the Indian Wars ended at Wounded Knee, they suggest, General Sherman's notorious aphorism has merely been updated: The only good Indians are poor ones. "Some people feel that Indians can do anything they want as long as they're doing Indian stuff," said Susan Shown Harjo, president of the Morning Star Institute, an Indian-rights group. "When they go beyond that, somehow they're taking something away from the white people."

Some critics question whether many tribes pursuing gaming are even legitimately Indian. A cartoon in Connecticut's largest newspaper, The Hartford Courant, ridiculed the Golden Hill Paugussetts, a tiny tribe that has intermarried with blacks, by portraying them as posers named Chief Lortabull, Chief Running Joke and Chief So Sioux Me.

For many non-Indians, especially in states with small Indian populations, Indian casinos can seem fraught with cultural ambiguity, as commerce collides with their time-capsule images of Indians as spiritual, non-materialistic and very distant beings. At the Pequot casino in Ledyard, Conn., non-Indian waitresses in skimpy costumes carry cocktails past the statue of the Rainmaker, a massive urethane brave who shoots a laser arrow into the heavens. In nearby Montville, the drawings for a casino planned by the Mohegan Tribe show patrons entering through the mouth of a wolf, the tribe's symbol.

Virtually all of the 200-plus tribes that have opened



The Mystic Lake Casino, opened by the Shakopee Sioux tribe in Minnesota two years ago, is the largest casino between Las Vegas and Atlantic City.

bingo halls or casinos say their aim is to preserve their culture. But Ms. Harjo and others warn that the overwhelming success of the Pequots, a tribe of fewer than 300 members whose casino earns an estimated \$600 million a year, is obscuring the reality of Indian tribes and Indian gaming across the country.

At the opposite extreme from the assimilated Pequots, who lost their language long ago, is the 220,000-

Disputes over games of chance involve image, culture and of course money.

member Navajo Nation, whose tribal council still conducts meetings in Navajo. In between are hundreds of tribes whose circumstances differ according to their traditions, when they encountered white settlers and the consequences of their reservations.

Some are divided between Christians and traditionalists who maintain their native religion, between full-bloods and mixed-bloods, between elders who have known no other life and younger Indians who have recently returned to the tribe.

And for nearly all, the pot of gold is much smaller than the Pequots' while their needs are much greater. "For the most part it brings revenue to reservations that by most standards exist in third world poverty," said Paul Morehead, director of government affairs for the National Congress of American Indians. For most tribes,

gambling raises the same kinds of questions that states face when they legalize lotteries or casinos: Will the financial benefits outweigh the social costs?

These concerns can be minimal for small tribes like the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota outside Minneapolis, whose Mystic Lake casino earns hundreds of millions from non-Indians. They are much greater for large tribes on remote reservations, where the nearest customers are the Indians themselves.

"The real concerns are not cultural," said Duane Beyer, an assistant to Peterson Zah, the president of the Navajo Nation. "Gambling is a part of Navajo culture."

"Our concern is the social impact," he continued. "When you have such a large population with high unemployment, all kinds of poverty and related problems like alcoholism, and you put a casino in the middle of it, what kinds of problems do you have?"

On the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, where divisions between traditionalist Oglala Sioux and mixed-bloods cooperating with the Bureau of Indian Affairs led to widespread violence in the 1970's, those divisions are evident again in a debate over opening three casinos. Sovereignty is an issue for some Oglalas who oppose the casino proposed for the White Clay District, because the gaming compact with the state gives South Dakota criminal jurisdiction over non-tribe members on the reservation. That, the traditionalists say, surrenders treaty rights Sioux warriors died for.

The Gray Eagle Society, a group of Oglala elders, fears the casino's social impact on isolated Pine Ridge, the poorest reservation in the United States. But they also say gambling is contrary to their way and will corrode their sense of community.

"We are people that live in the creation of God," said Marie Brush Breaker Randall, secretary of the society. "We use everything within the creation, and we have

survived this long. When you gamble with something, you don't know what's ahead. We don't gamble with anything, because everything is sacred."

In New York, one of the six Iroquois nations, the Oneidas, have opened a casino under a compact with the state, but last week another, the Senecas, voted by a 2-to-1 ratio against allowing casinos.

"Most of the elders, the clan mothers, those we call the long house people, are opposed to gaming," said Richard Hill, a Tuscarora who teaches American studies at the State University of New York at Buffalo. "It's really a matter of profits versus prophecy."

Profit and Prophecy

The prophecy is that of Handsome Lake, a Seneca who declared in 1799 that gambling would someday destroy the Iroquois Nation. Mr. Hill says he sees evidence of it coming true.

The revenue from gaming has helped some tribes, financing housing, health clinics and education, he acknowledges, but arguments over how to spend that revenue have also divided tribes. He also sees risks in opening reservations to crowds of non-Indians.

"The reservation has made possible a certain life style that doesn't provide the satellite dish and Cadillac and other outward trappings of success, but does give a sense of place that money can't buy," he said.

In Connecticut, the 870-member Mohegans are a traditional tribe, yet a modern one. A casino lies at the heart of their plans to buy land for a reservation, build a studies center and buy back sacred lands they lost years ago. "We have a lot of dreams, and this is the energy to fuel those dreams," said Jayne Fawcett, a member of the tribal council. "People don't expect Indians to change, but we're 20th-century Indians."

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Big Business Feels Skittish

Continued from page 1

ance. By and large, big businesses already pay for their workers' insurance, and, through the practice known as cost-shifting, carry much of the costs for the businesses that do not. So why would corporations be so wary of the employer mandate? A recent New York Times/CBS News poll showed 75 percent of a cross-section of corporate America opposed the idea.

"They're acting contrary to their own self-interests, which can only be explained by using the word 'ideology,'" asserts John Rother, legislative director for the American Association of Retired Persons and head of the Health Care Reform Project. Mr. Winters said the Business Roundtable's members are on both sides of the mandate question; many major corporations have, in fact, supported that idea, but the Administration clearly hoped for broader, earlier and more vocal support.

Small Business Vociferous

Small businesses, for their part, have been vociferous and organized; the National Federation of Independent Businesses has been out in front in opposing the mandate, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, which earlier supported shared responsibility for insurance costs, has reversed itself and joined the fight.

Some Democrats on Capitol Hill say these groups are simply reverting to form. "They're the same ones who were against minimum wage, the Americans With Disabilities Act, Social Security, the Family and Medical Leave Act," said Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma. Moreover, Mr. Synar asserts, to the extent those groups and individual companies try to break ranks, the Republican Party whips them into line.

Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the Republican whip, says coolly: "We don't whip them into line. We say, do you want socialism, or do you want free enterprise? But don't tell us you want socialism for small business and medicine, and you want free enterprise for telecommunications." Mr. Gingrich and several other Republicans sent a letter to that effect last month to Ameritech, a regional Bell company that had expressed general support for shared responsibility for insurance.

Beneath all the partisan and ideological maneuvering are the same pressures that first prompted business' interest in changing the system, and Mr. Rockefeller, for one, believes that concern is reasserting itself. "Business by nature is slow to warm up to any Democratic Administration and any Democratic plan," he said.

Mr. Clinton, meanwhile, is eagerly showcasing what business support he has. He stood in the center aisle of the Pike Slip Pathmark on Manhattan's Lower East Side this week, happy corporate allies around him, and urged people to tell Congress that there were, in fact, businesses out there backing an employer mandate.

The World

Tobacco's Road to Profits Leads to the Far East

Continued from page 1

sumption, calculated as the number of cigarettes smoked per adult, has increased by 7 percent each year over the last decade in China. There are 300 million smokers in China, more people than the entire population of the United States, and they buy 1.6 trillion cigarettes a year.

Competing in many cases with domestically produced brands, the multinational tobacco companies are moving quickly to get their cigarettes into China and emerging markets in the rest of the developing world. Their campaign has been bolstered by the efforts of American Government trade negotiators to force open tobacco markets overseas. Since the mid-1980's, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand have all succumbed to pressure from Washington and allowed the sale of foreign-brand cigarettes. Foreign cigarettes, shut out of Japan in 1980, now make up nearly 20 percent of the market.

Anti-smoking groups in Asia, often critical of the Bush Administration for its aggressive pursuit of the tobacco industry's agenda abroad, say it is too early to judge the Clinton Administration on the issue.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco has manufactured its Camel and Winston cigarettes in Chinese factories since the late 1980's. Last year the American company also opened plants in Poland and Turkey and took stakes in two state-owned tobacco companies in Ukraine. "Worldwide, hundreds of millions of smokers prefer American-blend cigarettes," James W. Johnston, chairman of Reynolds Tobacco Worldwide, wrote in his company's 1993 annual report. "Today, Reynolds has access to 90 percent of the world's markets; a decade ago, only 40 percent. Opportunities have never been better."

Last year, Philip Morris, the company behind the Marlboro Man, signed an agreement with the government-controlled China National Tobacco Corporation to make Marlboros and other Philip Morris brands in China. The company's foreign markets grew last year by more than 16 percent, with foreign operating profits up nearly 17 percent. Operating profits in the domestic American market fell by nearly half.

Physicians say the health implications of the tobacco boom in Asia are nothing less than terrifying, and there are frequent comparisons here to the Opium War of the mid-19th Century, when the British went to war to force the Chinese to accept imports of a dangerous, addictive drug — opium, an important cash crop for



Koan Kurita for The New York Times

American tobacco companies might be on shaky ground at home, but they are on very firm soil abroad. In Japan, where people are shown smoking, above, 37 percent of the population smokes, and American cigarettes are sold in vending machines like the one here, left.



Sygas

The health implications of Asia's smoking problem are terrifying, physicians say, 'yet it's being totally ignored.'

British merchants.

Richard Peto, an Oxford University epidemiologist, has estimated that because of increasing tobacco consumption in Asia, the annual worldwide death toll from tobacco-related illnesses will more than triple over the next two or three decades, from about 3 million a year to 10 million a year, a fifth of them in China. His calculations suggest that 50 million Chinese children alive today will eventually die from diseases linked to cigarette smoking.

"If you look at the number of deaths, the tobacco problem in Asia is going to dwarf tuberculosis, it's going to dwarf malaria and it's going to dwarf AIDS, yet it's being totally ignored," said Judith Mackay, a British physician who is a consultant to the Chinese Government in developing an anti-smoking program.

The explosion of the Asian tobacco market is a result both of the increasing prosperity of large Asian nations — suddenly, tens of millions of Asians can afford cigarettes, once a coveted luxury — and a shift in social customs. In many Asian countries, smoking was once taboo for women. Now, it is seen as a sign of their emancipation.

In explaining the boom in tobacco sales here, physicians and researchers also point to the cigarette companies' multimillion-dollar marketing campaigns.

"Just four or five years ago, there wasn't a tobacco advertisement to be seen anywhere in Shanghai," said Dr. Mackay during a recent visit to China's most populous city. "Now, just as soon as you land at the airport, it's a bombardment, an absolute visual disgrace, with signs everywhere for Marlboro, Kent, all of them. On the streets, they've got a huge series of neon signs and billboards. Almost every telephone kiosk has a cigarette advertisement."

Targeting Women

Much of the advertising is aimed at women, who smoke in far smaller numbers than Asian men, and at the young, and the ads often depict young, striking, stylishly dressed Asian models set in scenes of Western-style elegance. Some tobacco companies play up their American roots. Winston is advertised in the Philippines, a former American colony in which American culture still dominates, as "the Taste of the U.S.A."

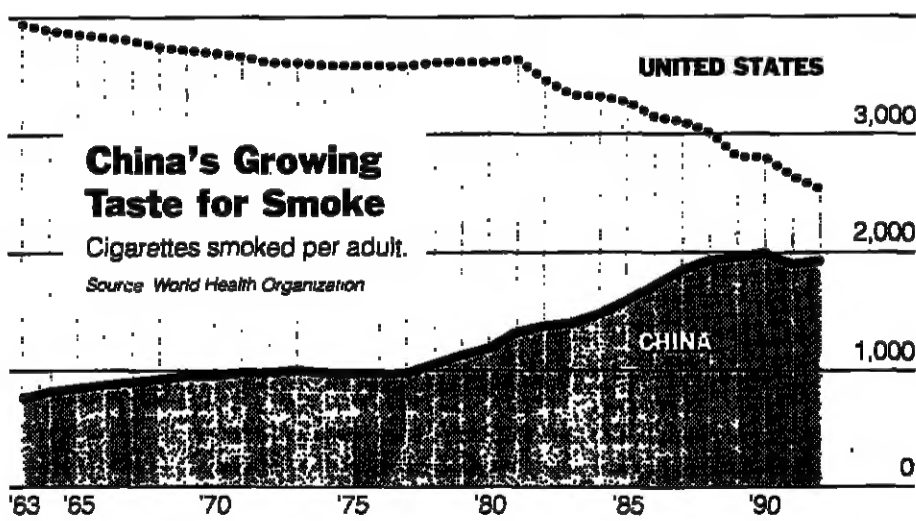
Rosmarie Erben, Asian regional adviser for health promotion for the World Health Organization, said that "the tobacco industry is addressing women in a very aggressive way. There are still many cultures that do not accept the concept of women smoking, but that is changing."

Dr. Erben said that domestic tobacco companies in Asia have had to step up their own advertising targeted at women to meet the threat from foreign competitors. She said she was startled when she learned earlier this year that a Philippine cigarette maker was distributing free wall calendars decorated with a portrait of the Virgin Mary, an image of conspicuous power in a nation that is devoutly Roman Catholic, set above the logos of the company's cigarette brands. "I had never seen anything like it before," said Dr. Erben, who is based in Manila. "They were trying to link the icon motif to tobacco, to make Philippine women comfortable with the idea of smoking."

The global tobacco companies insist that they are not attempting to recruit new smokers in Asia. They say they are only trying to encourage smokers to switch to foreign brands. "The same number of cigarettes are consumed whether American cigarettes are present or not," said Elizabeth Cho, a spokeswoman for Philip Morris. "Whatever one may feel about the smoking and health controversy, the presence or absence of American cigarettes is not a cigarette consumption factor."

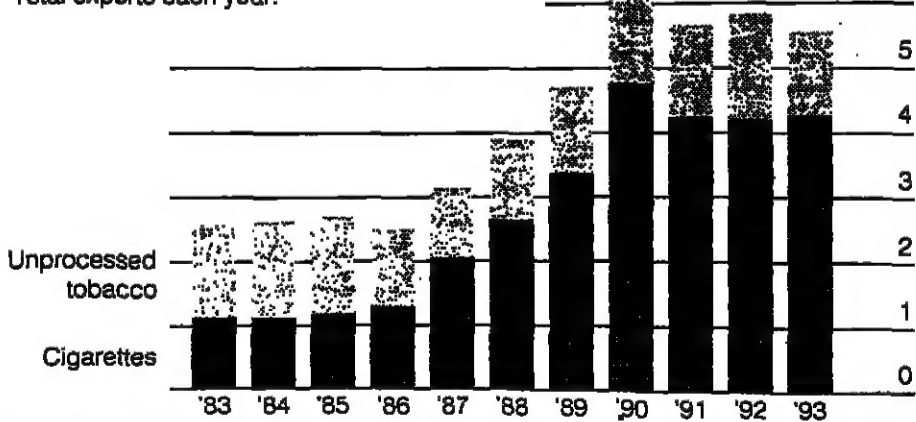
But some of the industry's advertising in Asia would suggest otherwise. Only about 2 percent of women in Hong Kong under the age of 40 smoke, so logic would suggest that a tobacco company interested only in encouraging smokers to switch brands would not introduce a cigarette there marketed specifically for women — it is just too small a market. Yet that is precisely what Philip Morris did in Hong Kong several years ago by introducing Virginia Slims. As in the United States, the cigarettes were sold in Hong Kong with an advertising slogan that linked smoking to the liberation of women: "You've come a long way, baby."

Got a Light? Got a Trillion of Them?



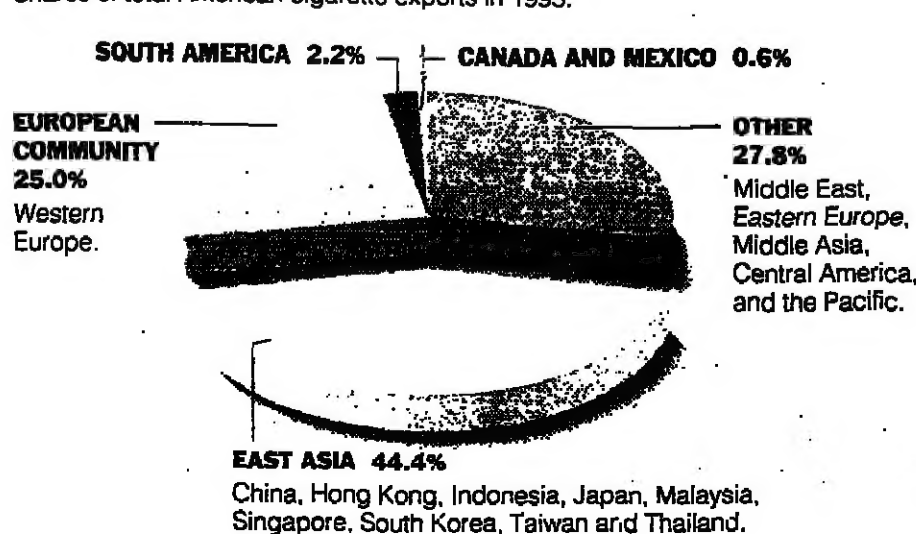
Shipping American Tobacco

Total exports each year.



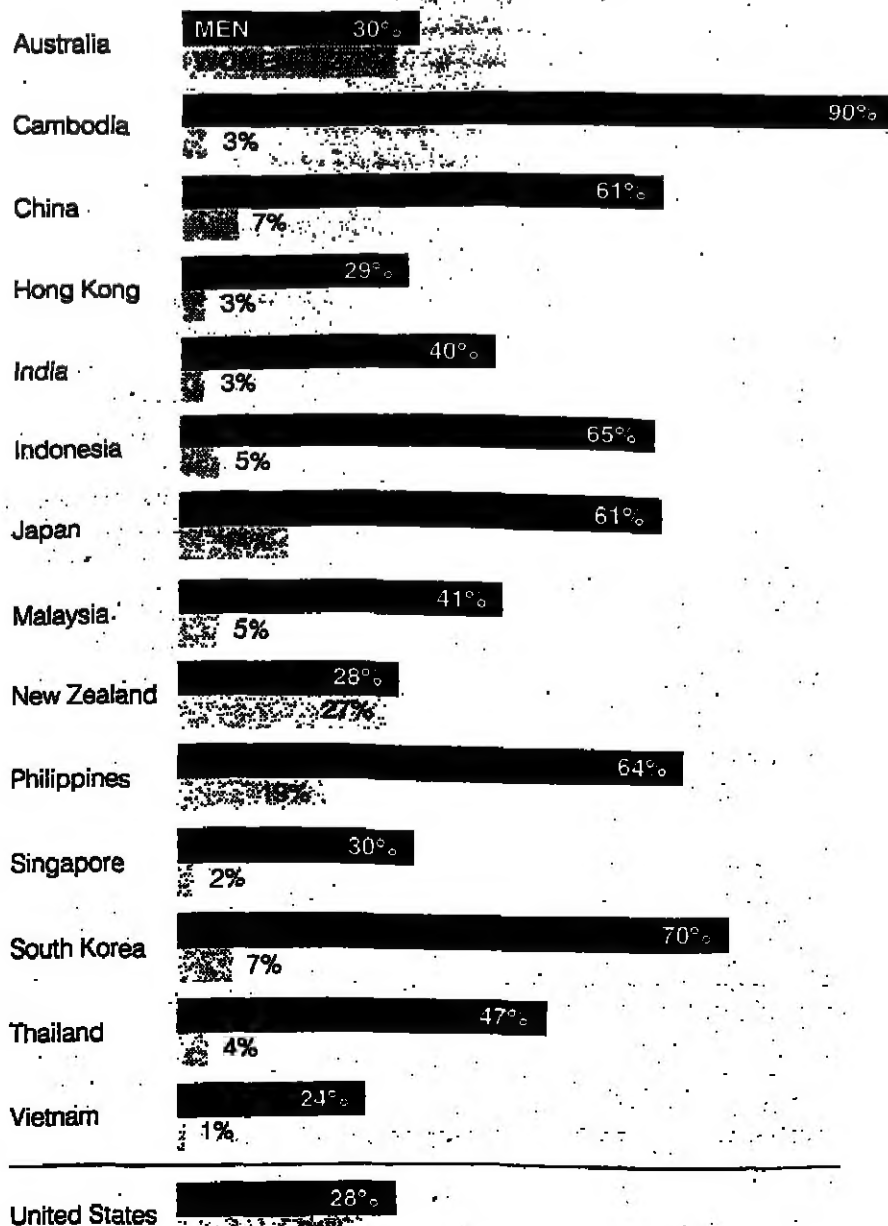
Markets for 'Made in the U.S.A.'

Shares of total American cigarette exports in 1993.



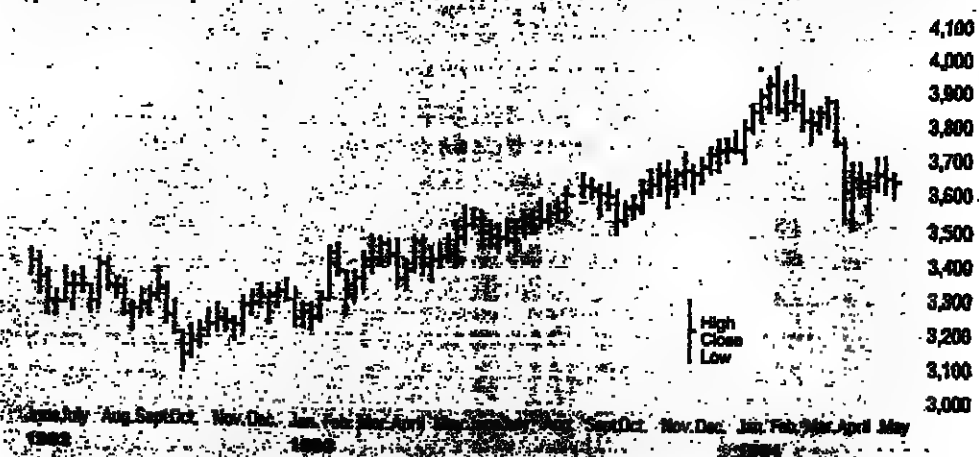
The Cigarette's Open Frontier

Percentage of each country's adult population that smokes. Most figures are World Health Organization provisional estimates for 1994. The figure for Cambodia is its government's estimate, the Hong Kong figure is from a government survey in 1990 and the United States figure is for 1991 and is from the Centers for Disease Control.



The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



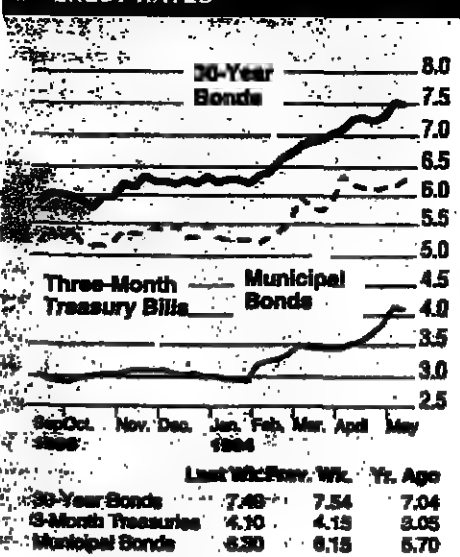
MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	800	1,786	310
Declined	1,796	2,514	537
Unchanged	351	907	149
Issues Traded	2,937	5,207	996
New Highs	60	121	28
New Lows	464	264	102

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,659.68	+ 9.82	+ 0.27	+ 2.51
D. J. Transp	1,557.72	+ 51.20	+ 3.18	+ 11.61
D. J. Util	179.28	+ 9.55	+ 5.36	+ 21.81
S&P 500	444.14	+ 3.68	+ 0.82	+ 4.78
S&P Indust	519.53	+ 3.37	+ 0.64	+ 3.82
NYSE Comp	245.76	+ 2.71	+ 1.09	+ 5.14
Nasdaq	716.92	+ 15.94	+ 2.18	+ 7.71
Amex	432.57	+ 7.16	+ 1.63	+ 9.34
Russell 2000	245.60	+ 6.05	+ 2.49	+ 5.02
Wilshire 5000	4,408.29	+ 62.16	+ 1.39	+ 6.36
Value Line	278.32	+ 5.51	+ 1.94	+ 5.74

INTEREST RATES



New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
TelMex	194251	56	+ 1/4	Mont pf	77 1/2	+ 2 1/2	45.5	Bomby f s	117 1/2	- 4 1/4	25.4
PhilM	193585	52 1/2	+ 1/4	NMedia	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	29.4	MnkAet n	12 1/4	- 4 1/4	25.8
RJR	145591	6 1/4	+ 1/4	GlenFB	9 1/2	+ 1 1/4	25.0	TrnTec	12 1/4	- 3 1/4	20.9
AT&T	134492	52 1/2	+ 7/8	GlenFB pFD	9 1/2	+ 1 1/4	23.7	WDigit	13	- 3 1/4	19.4
Chryslr	114047	44 1/2	+ 1	FitchOd n	22 1/4	+ 3 1/4	19.7	Sotbys	13 1/2	- 3 1/4	18.9
GM	111716	53 1/2	+ 1 1/4	MargFn n	24 1/2	+ 3 1/4	17.3	Convex	4 1/4	- 1	17.8
Motorla s	102308	44 1/2	+ 5/8	GnVSt	17 1/4	+ 2 1/4	16.4	OrbEng n	10	- 2	16.7
WalMt s	100817	24	+ 3/4	HIShear	6 1/2	+ 7/8	15.9	PinWst	17	- 3 1/4	16.6
Syntex	100482	23 1/4	+ 1/4	GlenFB pFE	26	+ 3 1/2	15.6	USG wt	12 1/2	- 2 1/4	16.4
EMC s	99465	15 1/2	+ 1/2	Trident n	9 1/2	+ 1 1/4	15.2	ContAir B	147 1/2	- 2 1/2	16.2
Merck	99427	30 1/4	+ 1/4	WalMn	227 1/2	+ 2 1/4	13.7	Intpol n	14 1/2	- 2 1/4	15.9
Citip	93878	36 1/4	+ 7/8	Amcrz	14 1/2	+ 1 1/4	13.0	IntSty pfi	7 1/4	- 1 1/4	15.1
FPLG	84579	29 1/2	+ 3/4	HPE	15 1/4	+ 1 1/4	12.5	IntSty	7 1/4	- 1 1/4	14.5
CocaCl	84501	39 1/2	+ 1 1/4	JarFind n	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4	12.4	USMm	17 1/2	- 2 1/4	14.4
DuPont	81850	59 1/4	+ 1 1/4	IndieFd n	12 1/2	+ 1 1/4	12.2	GroCasn s f	19 1/2	- 3 1/4	14.4

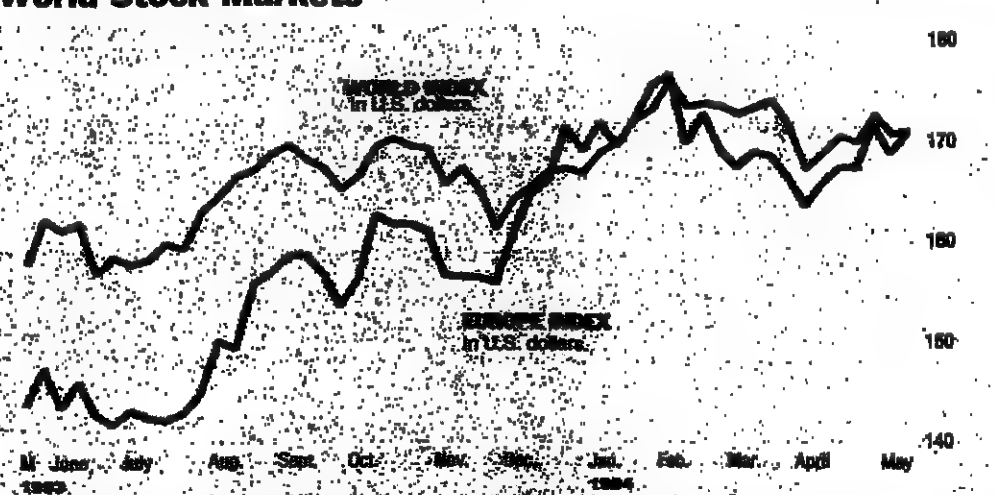
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
Cisco s	674326	23 1/4	+ 8 1/4	PDA s	5 1/2	+ 2 1/2	76.0	Skolnk wM s	2 1/2	- 4 1/4	64.8
Perigo s	313770	13 1/4	+ 5 1/4	Intphm	21 1/4	+ 9 1/4	74.0	Skolnk wB s	3 1/4	- 4	51.6
EricT	270816	48 1/2	+ 3 1/2	MGPProd	7 1/4	+ 2 1/2	47.6	PeopTl s	7 1/4	- 6 1/4	45.5
Intel s	205023	58 1/2	+ 1 1/4	APL Net	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	46.7	SunHmss	5 1/4	- 3 1/4	38.2
LDOS s	178470	17	+ 3 1/2	FulHs	6 1/2	+ 2	41.0	Skolnk Pld s	5 1/4	- 3 1/2	37.8
Seagate	156184	22 1/2	+ 2 1/4	GlasgeCn w	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	39.7	Skolnk s	5 1/2	- 3 1/2	37.3
NEC s	132476	22 1/2	+ 1 1/4	Coconys	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	36.7	WhalH s	11 1/4	- 5 1/4	32.9
Qumtm	130621	13 1/4	+ 3 1/4	NTN Can s	8 1/4	+ 2 1/4	34.0	Pjctvs	5 1/2	- 2 1/4	31.7
Micst	127778	9 1/2	+ 4 1/4	SpoPapBd	9	+ 2 1/4	33.3	Perigo s	13 1/4	- 5 1/4	29.5
Oracle s	120227	31 1/4	+ 1 1/4	FamBerg s	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	29.4	ScotLq	5	- 2	28.6

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.		
ExpLA	42464	1 1/4	+ 1/4	AdvMld pf	6 1/2	+ 1 1/4	20.9	SPHid B	3 1/4	- 2 1/4	38.4
ChryStt s	38005	19 1/4	+ 2 1/4	IncystPhm n	10 1/2	+ 1 1/2	16.7	IntLotry f	8 1/4	- 2 1/2	23.3
EchoBy	35601	10 1/2	+ 7/8	TSX	14 1/2	+ 2 1/4	16.7	Struth n	4 1/4	- 1	19.1
RoyalD n	30143	4	+ 3/4	Harold s	12	+ 1 1/4	15.7	BearSHK wt	4 1/4	- 1	19.1
EnSrv	28675	3 1/4	+ 3/4	AltaEn s	7 1/4	+ 7/8	13.5	AndreEl s	14	- 3 1/4	18.8

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Index is compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	% Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.	
Australia	170.55	4.6	2	2.2	10	3.49	157.17	-3.9	1.3855	6.3	
Austria	174.88	-0.0	18	-5.5	18	1.06	151.38	-9.1	11.7225	4.0	
Belgium	173.73	0.3	17	6.8	6	3.71	147.04	1.4	34.32	5.3	
Britain	191.86	0.6	11	-6.4	20	3.91	189.59	-7.7	0.6665	1.4	
Canada	127.06	-1.5	24	-6.4	19	2.66	126.84	-2.6	1.3787	-4.0	
Denmark	254.70	-0.8	21	3.0	8	0.96	225.82	-1.2	6.519	4.2	
Finland	153.82	3.0	5	24.9	2	0.85	174.87	16.8	5.417	6.9	
France	178.74	1.0	8	0.4	-12	2.84	158.50	-2.7	5.717	3.3	
Germany	144.41	0.6	12	3.0	9	1.65	125.16	-1.1	1.6671	4.2	
Hong Kong	374.51	6.3	1	-23.5	24	2.87	371.49	-23.5	7.7262	0.0	
Ireland	184.68	-0.3	20	-0.3	13	3.43	177.68	-4.1	0.6828	3.8	
Italy	96.31	0.9	10	40.4	1	1.53	114.79	30.9	1595.95	7.3	
Japan	157.12	-0.0	19	20.7	3	0.78	104.04	13.3	104.755	6.5	
Malaysia	477.84	1.3	7	-19.2	22	1.40	480.24	-21.8	2.6095	3.2	
Mexico	1911.26	-0.9	23	-20.0	23	1.12	6958.60	-14.2	3.33	-6.7	
Netherlands	202.85	0.5	15	1.9	11	3.24	173.23	-1.9	1.8711	3.8	
New Zealand	67.58	4.6	3	-0.5	15	3.89	61.46	-4.6	1.7132	4.3	
Norway	198.35	2.6	6	10.4	5	1.71	194.43	8.0	7.2218	4.1	
Singapore	340.44	0.6	13	-7.4	21	1.65	243.77	-10.5	1.5538	3.6	
South Africa	266.14	0.4	16	-0.4	14	2.17	284.45	13.6	4.89	-12.3	
Spain	144.50	3.5	4	3.7	7	3.95	150.83	-0.0	137.79	3.7	
Sweden	228.46	1.0	9	16.3	4	1.53	261.72	8.0	7.7384	7.7	
Switzerland	154.59	0.5	14	-3.5	16	-1.78	136.50	-7.4	1.4243	4.3	
United States	180.98	-0.8	22	-4.7	17	2.95	180.98	-4.7			

COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.	Rank	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.
Europe	170.64	0.6	2	2.88	10	160.80	-2.6		
Europe/Pacific	167.44	0.7	7.9	1.84	132.36	3.0			
World	171.49	0.1	2.6	2.23	149.90	0.0			

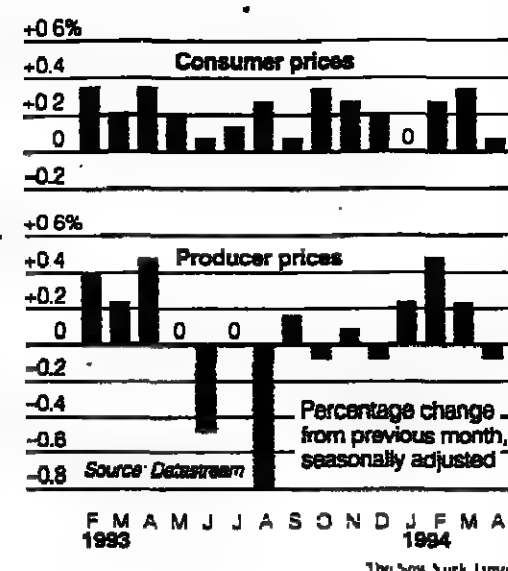
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.

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The Economy

Inflation? It's Like Prosperity, Just Around the Corner

An old New Yorker cartoon pictured an eager homeowner, rake in hand, rushing to nab the first autumn leaf to invade his lawn. Those who keep crying "inflation" seem equally zealous, for the statistics just keep telling a different story. Look at last week's numbers: consumer prices rose just 0.1 percent in April, while at the producer level inflation vanished altogether, with prices actually falling 0.1 percent. In addition, retail sales were down for the month, and initial jobless claims took an unexpected turn upward. But is all this going to stop the Federal Reserve from raising rates yet again when it meets on Tuesday? The financial markets don't seem to think so, for even though bond rates fell a bit and stocks rose on the price reports, there was no euphoria. The Fed, economists keep saying, is watching for inflation way out on the horizon. Those with a short view probably wouldn't even dig the rake out of the garage until the lawn was covered with leaves.



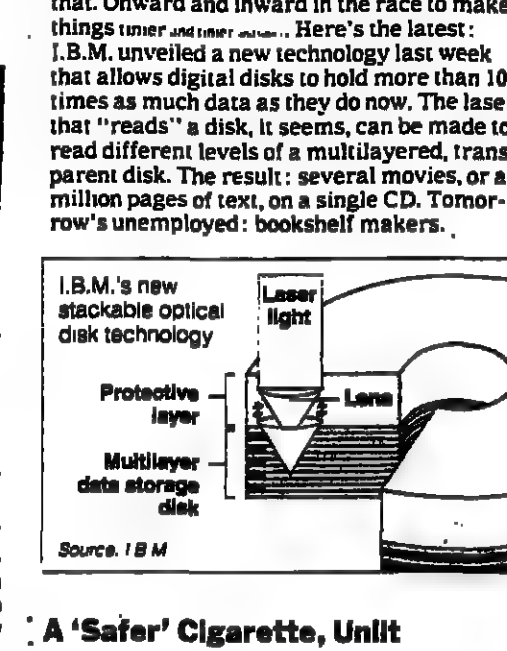
Untimely Death of a 'Pioneer'

Here's how friends and colleagues described Wardell R. Lazard: "A class act." "A pioneer" for building a top minority-owned investment firm. A black man "thriving" in a difficult environment. A man who "didn't have the time" for drugs. Yet last week, at the age of 44, Mr. Lazard, head of W. R. Lazard & Company, died in a Pittsburgh hotel, apparently of a drug overdose. The shock left people groping for answers. "Was he under strain?" asked one. "Absolutely" — but nothing to explain this. The firm was under investigation by the Manhattan District Attorney, but that did not seem to be a factor. But it soon turned out that three years ago Mr. Lazard nearly died, apparently of a drug overdose, and was arrested for cocaine possession.



Just Another Littered Highway

If you haven't caught up with the Internet, you've blown a chance to see its "good old days." For a time, innocent tekkies roamed the electronic highways. By unwritten decree there was nothing ugly. Those days vanished quickly. Among many recent abuses, two lawyers flooded the Internet with blatant ads. Purists rained digital abuse on them, but did they really think a million-lane highway could stay litter-free?



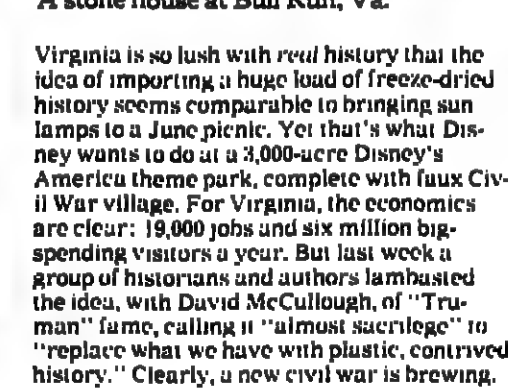
Source: I.B.M.

Valdez Skipper Tells His Story

Exxon has said it would never have put Joseph Hazelwood in command of the Exxon Valdez if it had known of his drinking problem. But last week, in his first public testimony since the 1989 Alaska oil spill, Mr. Hazelwood told a different story. He said he'd been treated for alcohol abuse in 1985 and Exxon was well aware of this when it put him squarely between the tanker's oil and the fragile world outside. Not only that, but he said he'd lied to the Coast Guard when he said he'd only had a beer before the spill; it was actually a fair amount of vodka. The stakes are big in deciding who's at fault: fishermen and others are seeking billions in a civil suit.

Real War Over 'Plastic' History

Virginia is so lush with real history that the idea of importing a huge load of freeze-dried history seems comparable to bringing sun lamps to a June picnic. Yet that's what Disney wants to do at a 3,000-acre Disney's America theme park, complete with faux Civil War village. For Virginia, the economics are clear: 19,000 jobs and six million big-spending visitors a year. But last week a group of historians and authors lambasted the idea, with David McCullough, of "Truman" fame, calling it "almost sacrilege" to "replace what we have with plastic, contrived history." Clearly, a new civil war is brewing.



A stone house at Bull Run, Va.

World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

A Drop in Interest Rates. Ho-hum.

NOT too long ago, a half-point cut in German interest rates would have been enough to set off jubilant celebrations on Europe's financial markets. But when the Bundesbank on Wednesday dropped its discount rate to 4.5 percent from 5 percent and its Lombard rate to 5.5 percent from 6 percent, the markets gave their version of a yawn.

The so-called reaction was the latest manifestation of the focus by investors not on short-term interest rates, which are set by central banks, but on long-term rates, which are a function of the prices investors are willing to pay for bonds.

Although short-term rates are coming down across Europe — France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands also cut rates last week — long-term rates in most countries have shown few signs of declining after rising sharply earlier this year. And until long-term yields begin declining, making stocks more attractive, European equity markets are likely to remain in the doldrums, analysts said.

"What's disappointed the markets and is steering them at the moment is still the bond markets," said Richard Davidson, a strategist at Morgan Stanley in London. "Without the additional help of falling interest rates at the long end, there's very little to support the markets here."

In Frankfurt, the DAX 30-share index closed on Friday at 2258.75, up 21.73 for the week. Shares in France also rose modestly, closing at 2187.0, up 28.78 for the week. The French and German markets, among others, were closed for the Ascension Day holiday on Thursday, potentially diluting the effect of the Bundesbank announcement late in the trading day on Wednesday. In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed at 3119.2, up 13.2 points for the week.

The Bundesbank appeared to have mixed motivations in trimming rates again — the 11th time it has done so since July 1992. It could point to signs of lower inflation. It said it was hoping to decrease the money supply by encouraging investors to move funds from

short-term accounts into long-term investments with higher yields. And it was clearly giving some support to the dollar, which has been propped up against the mark and the Japanese yen in recent weeks through large-scale central bank intervention.

The European financial markets were surprised that the Bundesbank moved so soon again after having trimmed a quarter point off its official rates last month. But the markets had been expecting the cuts eventually anyway, and to many analysts, the cuts only confirmed that the long slide in official rates may be coming to an end.

The prospect that short-term rates may be bottoming out has been just one reason that long-term yields have risen in Europe this year despite the lack of inflationary pressure in the big European economies. The more important reason, however, is the rise of interest rates in the United States, where the Federal Reserve has been tightening credit to head off inflationary pressures in an expanding economy.

As a result, most economists see limited scope for reduction in long-term rates as measured by the yields on benchmark government bonds like the German Bund.

"Ten-year Bund yields should decline modestly from current levels this year, as M3 growth and inflation slow," said a report last

week from Salomon Brothers in London. "Near-term, however, continued upward pressure on U.S. Treasury yields, and possible concerns about Bundesbank credibility in the wake of the latest rate cuts, could prompt upward testing of Bund yields."

With Britain's economic recovery well under way and continental Europe showing signs that the recession is over, investors, rather than focusing on the current decline in short-term rates, seem to be taking the long-term view that the onset of economic growth will mean higher interest rates, just as it has in the United States.

"As the markets have seen the U.S. economy recover and interest rates respond to that, they have changed their investment horizons," said Robert Barrie, an economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London. "People are looking at the economic cycle as a whole. Late last year the market seemed to have forgotten about the economic cycle, and then the U.S. Fed reminded them with a bang."

The shifting outlook was underlined on Wednesday when the European Union raised its projections for economic growth. The 12-nation union raised its growth forecast for this year to 1.6 percent from 1.3 percent, and for next year to 2.5 percent from 2.1 percent.

In some ways, the fundamental outlook for many European stocks remains strong. Mr. Davidson said many companies are reaping the benefits of employment reductions and other cost cuts, and that earnings per share growth for them should be robust.

"Equities should present reasonable value over the course of the next economic cycle, even though this cycle's economic growth is likely to be disappointing compared to the last one," he said.

The trouble for investors is that in many markets, stock prices have already risen to levels that take into account prospects for higher profits. Moreover, higher rates in the United States appear to be attracting more of the investment dollars that until recently had been flooding into Europe in search of higher returns than were available at home, removing a key

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Europe's Next Giant Step

In an important vote the other day, the European Parliament opened the way to admitting Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway to the European Union. Thus what began in 1957 as a six-member common market can by next year grow into a European Union with 16 members and 370 million inhabitants. That would open frontiers for free movement of people and goods from the Adriatic to the Arctic Circle, from the Hebrides to the gates of Russia. Americans are only beginning to catch up with what this epochal change may imply.

It was widely predicted that the vote in the 517-seat parliament in Strasbourg would be close. In fact, it was a blowout: in the first of four votes, Norway was approved with 374 in favor, only 24 against and 58 abstentions; the approval margins were about the same for the other applicants. This bodes well for the next hurdles, four national referendums, beginning in Austria on June 12 and concluding in Norway on Nov. 28.

Polls show strong support for Austrian approval, and Finland, worried about its unsteady Russian neighbor, is expected to follow suit. Swedes are undecided, and the prickly Norwegians, who have quarreled with Europe over fishing rights, may again vote down membership, as they did in 1972. But in light of the Strasbourg vote, it is also possible that momentum and enthusiasm may build, carrying the day for a 16-state Europe.

This would be more than a common market. All citizens in the Union would elect representatives to a parliament with limited but real legislative powers. All would share benefits (and some of the constraints) of an interconnected monetary system. All member states have votes, proportionate to

their size, in a Council of Ministers that has final authority on common legislation and that can speak for the Union on foreign policy.

But moves to greater integration, embodied in the 1991 Maastricht treaty, have collided with popular fears of ceding too much power to bureaucrats in Brussels. As important, the unification of Germany increased Germany's population by a third, upsetting the old equilibrium with France and Britain, stirring fears of too much German influence in a too-united Europe.

Notwithstanding these disputes, there are sound reasons why present members would like to broaden the union by admitting Austria and the Nordic trio. The average per capita income of the four countries is 40 percent higher than the European Union average, so the newcomers will be net contributors to compensatory funds for poorer regions and subsidized farmers. More important, enlargement can restore sorely missed vitality to the campaign for European unity and prepare the way for future membership of four new candidates, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

Europe's self-confidence has skidded as its unpopular governments contend with stagnant economies. And long-buried nightmares were revived by Europe's inability to stop the ethnic slaughter in former Yugoslavia. In this fallow season for Europe, suddenly there is something to cheer about. The overwhelming parliamentary vote is good news for those who believe in open frontiers, free markets and democratic institutions. If for the moment Europe's political union cannot deepen, at least it might continue to widen.



On the Town for \$199.40

So there you are, sitting in Providence or Montreal or Montpellier. You want to spend a weekend in New York, go to the theater, hit a museum or two. But the things you have to do! There's the hotel. And the tickets and the parking and, of course, there's where to eat. Sure, it would be fun to take a sightseeing bus or one of those boats that circle the island, but how do you find out where they leave from and how often?

Then there's the money. Ah, yes, the money. Stop worrying. New York is very eager to have you as a guest — so eager that one phone call to (800) 554-8687 and \$199.40 will get you a hotel room, parking and breakfast (per person, double occupancy, tax included) for two nights, lunch someplace pricey, free admission to major arts institutions, a ticket to a Broadway show and a tour of the city by

bus or boat. What you will not get is dinner or a guarantee that any street directions given you by the inhabitants are correct. What these directions lack in accuracy, however, will be more than made up for by the enthusiasm of the delivery.

The package, one of four in a price range starting at \$199.40 and rising to \$459.40 (more money will get you a fancier hotel room), is available Memorial Day to Labor Day. The idea sprang from a collaboration between the city's art institutions, cultural organizations and the private sector. Its goal is to sell you, the tourist, on New York. But it may sell a lot of other people, too: all those New Yorkers who have always thought it would be fun to exit — from, let's say, Far Rockaway, Sheepshead Bay or Washington Heights, the Upper East Side or Tribeca — for a weekend on the town.

Save the Watershed

One of New York City's most precious capital assets is the 2,000-square-mile watershed that stretches northwest of the city for 100 miles on both sides of the Hudson River. For 150 years, the watershed and its reservoir system have supplied New Yorkers with cheap, high-quality drinking water. But decades of careless development and shoddy regulation have put the watershed at risk. If the system is not cleaned up in three years, the Federal Government will require New Yorkers to pay as much as \$8 billion to build a filtration plant and \$300 million annually to operate it.

This would be a ridiculous price to pay for something that New Yorkers now get virtually free. It is also an avoidable price, but only if city and state politicians are prepared to summon the energy — through personal visits, town meetings and the like — to woo upstate residents whose cooperation is crucial to the watershed's salvation.

New York City has long had the power to regulate development in the watershed. In 1909, the State Legislature gave the city authority to acquire property around its reservoirs and to regulate economic activity on adjacent lands. Basically, that meant control over sewage — everything from barnyard manure to the effluents flowing from housing developments and office buildings.

Trouble is, the regulations were rarely enforced. Local residents got the idea that they could do what they liked with their property and development proceeded rapidly, first in Westchester County, later in Putnam County and now in the Catskills — the three main watershed areas. Faced with the massive costs of filtration, the city has decided to enforce its powers, and upstate residents are aggrieved.

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani thus finds himself in a classic environmental struggle, pitting private interests against a larger public good. Like David Dinkins before him, he would be asking upstaters, many of them poor, to accept restrictions on their assumed right to develop their property to help city dwellers many miles away. The numbers are on the Mayor's side. The watershed serves one-half of the state's population — 8 million in the city and 1

million in the watershed itself. But the watershed issue turns as much on emotion as on logic and Mr. Giuliani will need all powers of cajolery to win it.

The warning flags have been up since 1989, when the Environmental Protection Agency found rising levels of contaminants in the city's water supply and gave the Dinkins administration what seemed a simple choice: develop by December 1993 a plausible plan to protect the watersheds or be prepared to filter. Mr. Dinkins was slow to confront the problem, but last year he and his Environmental Commissioner, Al Appleton, devised new regulations, hired new people to enforce them and committed \$439 million to upgrade septic tanks and sewage treatment plants and to purchase 80,000 acres of buffer zones around the reservoirs and the streams that feed them.

The E.P.A. then gave the city a three-year extension to carry out the plan. That sounds like a lot of time, but nothing in New York comes quickly, or easily. Upstate residents complain that the new regulations on septic tanks and sewage treatment will soon make it prohibitively expensive to build new businesses and homes. Last month, a group of 45 Putnam County developers filed a \$9 billion suit against the city, charging that their property had been prospectively devalued without compensation. But the city's plan to save the watershed is not the bad deal that many watershed residents think it is. Despite complaints about a "land grab" — for example, the city will buy land only from willing sellers and will pay taxes on what it does buy — indeed, New York City is already the largest taxpayer in the Catskills. Moreover, even though new businesses will have to build septic tanks instead of discharging their waste directly into streams, the city plans to spend more than \$200 million on municipal waste treatment — a considerable subsidy to hard-pressed localities.

Questions of fairness aside, what is at stake here is a larger issue of environmental stewardship. To give in to filtration is to concede that New Yorkers cannot strike a sensible compromise between man and nature.

South Africa Sanctions Didn't Undo Apartheid

To the Editor:

Anthony Lewis notes in "Help From Outside," his May 6 column celebrating the role of sanctions in the victory over apartheid, the important part Sir Robin Renwick, now British Ambassador in Washington, played in encouraging President F. W. de Klerk to release Nelson Mandela and facilitating negotiations.

But Mr. Lewis misses the salient point behind Sir Robin's extraordinary effectiveness. He would never have been able to play this role had he not represented a government that steadfastly resisted sanctions. This is what allowed the British to retain the access and influence in Pretoria that United States diplomacy effectively lost the moment Congress overrode Ronald Reagan's sanctions veto in October 1986.

Up to that point, our opposition to sanctions had given us the necessary cover and running room to engage not only the South African Government, but also the South African public on internal and regional issues, much to the annoyance of the truculent P. W. Botha. As he saw it, once Congress had shot its arrow, the American quiver was empty.

Fortunately, the much maligned policy of constructive engagement lived on in Whitehall. Judging by the many expressions of esteem by Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress leadership for the roles played by Margaret Thatcher, John Major and Sir Robin, they understood this diplomatic dynamic.

Symbolism and domestic politics aside, the declared purpose of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act was to use economic pressure to force the South African Government to negotiate. But by the time Congress acted, the markets had already concluded that South Africa under P. W. Botha was not the place to put — or keep — your money.

As we kept warning, these sanctions of the financial market were the

ones the South Africa Government had to fear most. It is now generally acknowledged that the 1985 decision of United States and other leading banks not to roll over short-term loans was far more consequential than any of the later legislated sanctions. (South Africa developed alternative markets and continued to run sizable trade surpluses.)

That year also marked the beginning of secret negotiations. With United States encouragement, Justice

sudden implosion. This allowed Mr. de Klerk to remove the National Party's bogymen of the "total onslaught" as an obstacle to legalizing and negotiating with the A.N.C. and its formal ally, the South African Communist Party. Mercifully, it discredited the A.N.C.'s socialist role model.

Understandable as it is for sanctions supporters now to pat themselves on the back, the real credit belongs overwhelmingly to two remarkable leaders, Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk, and to the millions of South Africans of all races who supported their statesmanlike course.

HERMAN W. NICKEL

Washington, May 8, 1994
The writer was United States Ambassador to South Africa 1982-86.



On the Front Lines

To the Editor:

In "Joy and Fear, Across the Limpopo" (news article, April 30), you describe reactions to South Africa's elections by its neighbors, and note that these countries once called themselves "front-line states" to "conjure up an image of bellicose relations" with South Africa.

For the record, South Africa invaded Angola, supported a guerrilla army in Mozambique, staged armed (and lethal) raids on Botswana and Lesotho, and pursued a policy of destabilization throughout the subcontinent. It was never necessary to conjure up an image of bellicose relations; such relations were the tragic hallmark of the regime of F. W. de Klerk's predecessor, P. W. Botha.

Nelson Mandela wisely urges South Africans to "let bygones be bygones." However, if the world is truly to help erase the evil legacy of apartheid, it must not forget that that legacy extends far beyond the borders of South Africa.

NATHAN V. HOLT
Executive Director, United States Angola Chamber of Commerce
Washington, May 3, 1994

Bosnians Have Right To Arms Assistance

To the Editor:

In "Don't Arm Bosnia" (Op-Ed, May 5), Claiborne Pell, Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, and Lee Hamilton, House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, are mistaken on the law.

The United Nations Charter provides that the Security Council may limit the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense by states only by removing the threat to the peace or, the aggression that gave rise to the right to use force in self-defense in the first place. Successive United States administrations, Republican and Democratic, have interpreted the Charter in this way.

The authors are mistaken on the consequences of lifting the Bosnian arms embargo. Their arguments are the same as those advanced to bar help to the Spanish Republic in the 1930's, the Afghan Mujahadeen in the 1980's, the Contras, the South Vietnamese and the Israelis. Do the Bosnians, who are members in good standing of the United Nations, have no right to expect collective security to be a bulwark and a shield?

The perspective of the authors recalls many painful moments of history when those who could do the right thing turned away because they would not or could not recognize the congruence of self-interest and morality. The result of the chairman's policy (which appears to be United States policy) is to encourage small states, particularly the states created after the cold war, to adopt policies of "sauve qui peut." They foreseeably will include the pursuit of weapons of mass destruction as the ultimate guarantee.

NICHOLAS ROSTOW
Tulsa, Okla., May 8, 1994
The writer, associate professor of law and history at the University of Tulsa, served as legal adviser to the National Security Council, 1987-93.

Administrative Costs Make Tuition Soar

To the Editor:

"Cost of 4-Year Degree Passes \$100,000 Mark" (Education page, May 4) quotes Charles H. Long, Yale deputy provost, complaining of the costs of "scholarly periodicals, library books and scientific equipment, which rise in cost at a rate higher than inflation."

Figures from the Association of Research Libraries show that Yale cut its library expenditures 14 percent, from 5.42 percent to 4.65 percent of total educational and general expenditures, in the 1980's.

The growth of bureaucracy, Daniel S. Hamermesh notes in your article, is more responsible for increased costs that affect tuition. The Digest of Educational Statistics 1993 states (page 167), "Administrative expenditures (institutional support and academic support, less libraries) have been rising more rapidly than most other types of college expenditures." Table 329 and its predecessors show higher education library funds dropping nearly a percentage point from the 1970's to 2.2 percent in 1992, the lowest since the Depression, a difference of \$478 million.

Max Weber observed the nature of "the bureaucracy" to perpetuate itself, using its considerable power to do so. This includes a certain amount of secrecy and doubletalk to protect the bureaucracy from public criticism and control while it devises schemes that result in hiring more deputy provosts. Consider the cost of the busywork involved in the Ivy Overlap Group's annual retreat to standardize scholarship offers to multiple applicants (called "price fixing" by the Justice Department); its sharply rising cost of "compliance" with Government research grant administration; in marketing and orientation parties that didn't exist 30 years ago.

Meanwhile, the library collections essential to the research, education and public service missions of the university have been unfairly downgraded. It's time universities thought, like I.B.M., United Technologies and other large organizations, about downsizing. Cut the fat; build the bone.

ALBERT HENDERSON
Bridgeport, Conn., May 4, 1994
The writer is editor of Publishing Research Quarterly.

Washington Also Has a Role in Boating Safety

To the Editor:

We agree with "Alabama's Boat Law" (editorial, April 30), that other states should copy much of Alabama's new boating safety law. Getting drunk operators off the waterways and everyone into life preservers could cut boating fatalities at least 50 percent.

But licensing operators is a false remedy. The keys to improved boating safety are education and enforcement. That takes money.

The Clinton Administration's 1995 budget proposes to eliminate \$70 million in the Federal boating safety

account. One of the Government's most successful "user pays" programs, the account captures fuel taxes paid by boaters and channels them to state programs through the Coast Guard for boating safety education and enforcement. In the program's 20 years, boating fatalities have been cut almost in half, while boats in use have nearly tripled.

Keeping Federal funds flowing will further improve boating's growing safety record.

JEFF W. NAPIER
President
Natl. Marine Manufacturers Assn.
Chicago, May 3, 1994

Mother's Day Owes It All to Julia Ward ('Battle Hymn') Howe

To the Editor:

"The Bum Who Fathered Mother's Day" (Op-Ed, May 8) tells a fragment of the story of the day's origin. Mother's Day was actually founded in the 1870's by Julia Ward Howe, poet, lecturer, social reformer and abolitionist from a prominent New York family. A strong partisan of the Union cause, she wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Her effort to create this national holiday has an inspiring and important message.

In 1870, after witnessing the horrible bloodshed of the Civil War and hearing of the carnage of the Franco-Prussian War, Howe called for an international gathering of women to abolish war. She drafted a manifesto of peace and traveled to Europe to speak at a peace conference. Denied permission to address the convention because she was a woman, she rented her own theater in London to deliver her proclamation.

In words that remain tragically relevant, Howe said: "In this day of progress, in this century of life, the

ambition of rulers has been allowed to barter the dear interests of domestic life for the bloody exchange of the battlefield.... From the bosom of the devastated earth a voice goes up with our own. It says, 'Disarm. Disarm. The sword of murder is not the balance of justice. Blood does not wipe out dishonor, nor violence indicate possession.' As men have often forsaken the plow and anvil at the summons of war, let women now leave all that may be left of home for a great and earnest day of counsel."

When Howe returned from Europe in 1872, she called for June 2 to be set aside as Mothers' Peace Day, a national day dedicated to world peace.

For years after, Howe organized an annual Mothers' Peace Day celebration in Boston. The idea of peace seemed contagious, as city after city adopted the tradition. In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson authorized Mother's Day as a national holiday.

A century later, as strife claims thousands of lives in Bosnia, Rwanda, Yemen, Angola, Cambodia and scores of other places we can't even name we would do well to reflect on Julia Ward Howe's wise and idealistic counsel.

MICHAEL ALCAMO
New York, May 9, 1994

A Chance for Reform

To the Editor:

More than 100 incumbents are leaving Congress — largely because they are fed up with fund raising for their re-election campaigns.

Ironically, these men and women were members of a Congress that refused to enact campaign financing reform — presumably to protect their own incumbency. Perhaps, instead of leaving Congress, they should stay one more term and enact campaign finance reforms, solving one of the vexing problems threatening our democracy. After all, they no longer have the desire to protect their incumbency.

PAUL SACK
San Francisco, May 2, 1994

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The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge or return unpublished letters. Those selected for publication may be shortened for space reasons.

In America

BOB HERBERT

Call To Arms

In his speech last week on violence in America, Senator Bill Bradley told a story about a woman who was beaten on a regular basis by her husband.

The couple had two children, a 2-year-old girl and a 4-year-old boy. During an attack witnessed by the little girl, the husband gripped his wife by the throat and began strangling her. The woman survived and sought refuge with the children in a shelter for battered women.

While in the shelter the children got into a fight with each other. "The mother turned to see what was the matter," said Senator Bradley, "and witnessed the 2-year-old going for the throat of the 4-year-old."

In a society drenched with violence, the legacy of brutality passes easily from generation to generation, and the myriad techniques of assault begin to be mastered at grotesquely early ages.

Children see daddy shaving and they want to shave, too. They see mommy putting on makeup and suddenly lipstick is the most fascinating thing in the world. Why wouldn't a 2-year-old who sees daddy strangling mommy try to do the same to a sibling?

The Senator told another story. "I have spoken on Native American reservations and in urban recreation and school programs for over 25 years. A decade ago there was a distinct difference between the kids in these two places. On a Native American reservation the kids sat quietly, almost impassively, hesitant to ask questions or offer opinions. The toll of 200 years of neglect had settled so deeply that it had squelched hope. As I looked out into the audience, I started into dead eyes. Dead eyes — no response. No hope."

"In an urban community the kids seemed wired with energy. They couldn't sit still, bobbing up and down, left and right. They asked questions and talked incessantly with each other. Their eyes were alive with expectation."

Now, said the Senator, when he goes into urban neighborhoods he often sees in the big-city youngsters the same thing he used to encounter only on the reservations. The deadened eyes. The desperation. The di-

Senator Bradley urges a national rebellion against violence.

inished energy that inevitably follows the loss of hope.

There is great danger here. The catastrophe that has already descended on the urban young is bad enough, but there is worse ahead. We have prepared a breeding ground for levels of violence that most Americans have never imagined. Immersed in a culture of extreme violence are millions of young people who feel despised and who have little hope of ever finding meaningful work, and we have provided them with the means to heavily arm themselves.

When Los Angeles erupted two years ago, the rioters were drawn immediately to the major arms caches. Enormous weapons outlets were instantly and thoroughly looted. In his speech, Senator Bradley noted that there are more gun dealers in the United States than there are gas stations or grocery stores.

Violence in America is so pervasive we most often take it for granted, like background noise. Senator Bradley noted that the most dangerous place of all is one's own home between 6 P.M. Saturday and 6 P.M. Sunday, "especially if you're a woman."

The Senator called on Americans to join in a national rebellion against violence. It is futile, he warned, to look to the Federal Government to make us safe. The emerging Federal crime bill may have been "cobbled together" with the best of intentions, but it won't do the trick. "What is missing," said Senator Bradley, "is an overall national goal and an admission that much of what must be done is beyond the reach of the Federal Government."

In other words, attitudes have to be changed and constructive values spread, especially the idea of personal responsibility. Jobs have to be found and poverty fought. Guns have to be stringently controlled. Violent criminals have to be incarcerated, but equally important is the recognition that prevention is the indispensable tool for controlling violence.

Erich Fromm, the psychologist, once said, "The history of man is a graveyard of great cultures that came to catastrophic ends because of their incapacity for planned, rational, voluntary reaction to challenge."

A national rebellion against violence would be a terrific reaction by this great culture to a critical challenge. At the moment there is no evidence that it is about to happen.



A Matter of Opinions

By Marvin E. Frankel

It is good news that Judge Stephen G. Breyer, President Clinton's nominee to succeed Justice Harry Blackmun on the Supreme Court, writes his own opinions.

Too often in the past, the Senate Judiciary Committee has neglected to ask nominees for the Court: Do you write your own opinions? Do you write the first draft?

But these questions may be as important as anything the committee could ask about the legal philosophy and ideology of a nominee.

Lawyers cherish the picture of Judge Learned Hand, the longtime Federal appeals judge, with clipboard and pen, hand-writing opinions that are still literary cases in the vast deserts of our law libraries.

Hand's personal involvement provides an image of an ideal that ought to represent standard procedure — jurists on appellate courts personally addressing issues with wisdom and devotion, then debating their proposed solutions with their colleagues to develop collective results.

Writing's one's own opinion was once normal. As Justice Louis D. Brandeis said: "The reason the public thinks so much of the Justices of the Supreme Court is that they are almost the only people in Washington who do their own work."

But that situation, as a matter of documented reports and common knowledge, is no longer true of many judges, on the Supreme Court and elsewhere.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist has said his law clerks "do the first draft of almost all cases" and that he sometimes leaves these "relatively unchanged."

That law clerks are increasingly writing opinions is evident in the turgid language that stumbles along on

Marvin E. Frankel, a Federal district judge from 1965 to 1978, now practices law in New York City.

pedantic footnotes.

In "The Lost Lawyer," Anthony T. Kronman, who will soon become dean of the Yale Law School, regrets the "culture of clerks," who produce opinions that reflect the qualities that go with their youth, including "an outlook at once anxious and domineering."

The opinion, in all its often subtle intricacies, tells us the law. When lawyers try to understand how to guide clients and to develop their own courses of action, it is the opinion that they parse.

Clerks ought not to be playing the role of judge — performing the agoniz-

Too often, Justices leave the writing to their clerks.

ing task of putting together the complex thoughts that become opinions. They ought not to be exchanging their drafts, which is a large part of the deliberating process for the judges. It frequently happens that votes, thus decisions, change when the full implications of a draft opinion are seen.

Defenders of the current practice argue that judges can always rewrite the clerks' first drafts. True. Still, everyone who has done serious writing knows the importance of the momentum of a first draft, the extent to which that draft becomes the final product.

We all know, too, the inseparability of writing and thinking. Authors of the first draft do not simply put the judge's "thoughts" into words; they substitute their own thoughts for the judge's and put them into the judge's mouth.

In an article in *The Georgetown Law Journal* in 1992, Prof. Mark Tushnet, a onetime law clerk to Thurgood Marshall, said that it was prop-

er for Supreme Court Justices to rely heavily on their clerks to draft opinions because the Justices really function as senior partners in "nine small law firms."

As Professor Tushnet put it: "Senior partners in law firms draft rather little of their office's work and the analogy holds for the Supreme Court as well."

However well-intentioned, this is nonsense. The successful senior partner may be a gifted business-getter for whom English is an awkward second language. That won't do on the Court.

The Supreme Court's opinions, in what should be exquisitely careful words, are the Justices' profoundest business — not the clerks'. The opinions to which Justices sign their names embody the nation's definitions of, and highest strivings toward, justice.

This raises a tough question. The Supreme Court's docket is huge. Earnest Justices are already overworked. Various means have been proposed to relieve the pressure.

Whatever remedies may be adopted, we should not compromise the requirement that Justices' opinions should truly be their own, not those of an anonymous young genius, however high-ranking in the law school graduating class.

Journal

FRANK RICH

Wonderful Town

The rebirth of 42d Street, slumbering entertainment crossroads of the world, begins officially on Tuesday, with a ground-breaking for the renovation of the Victory Theater. Disney's restoration of the New Amsterdam Theater is to follow, right across the street. But while we wait for these plans to become reality, the most effective if least acknowledged booster of a Times Square renaissance is to be found at another recently renovated playhouse a dozen blocks up Broadway: David Letterman.

For all that has been said about the Letterman phenomenon in the eight months of his ascent — all the praise, in my view, deserved — his huge impact on New York has been understated. It shouldn't be. Night after night, his "Late Show" is remaking the image of the Big Apple's notoriously rotten core — and thus that of the city around it — on a scale that money cannot buy and that developers, urban planners, tourism commissions and politicians cannot match.

Mr. Letterman's broadcasting base is fittingly the Ed Sullivan Theater, haunted by ghosts of the Beatles, Elvis and Topo Gigio, and itself a landmark of the glamorously bawdy Times Square that got away. And there's an earlier, equally fitting generation of ghosts on the site as well: the Sullivan Theater was originally the Hammerstein Theater — named in honor of Oscar Hammerstein the theater-builder (and grandfather of the lyricist Oscar Hammerstein 2d), who at the turn of the century invented the whole idea of an entertainment district in what would later become Times Square.

"Late Show" is helping to revive that district with a form of entertainment neither Hammerstein nor even Sullivan would recognize. In fact, Mr. Letterman's show has only a superficial resemblance to its contemporary late-night rivals. Though the host interviews celebrity guests from behind a desk as befits the nocturnal format, the celebrities are rarely allowed to plug their products and questions are rarely intended to elicit information. "Late Show" is not a talk show but a meticulously planned comedy hour, in which everyone who appears is a supporting player to the star, acting an assigned role in his skewed vision of the world.

That's where Times Square comes in. Through a running gag he calls an "external camera," Mr. Letterman has made ordinary people in the Sulli-

van Theater's surrounding blocks continuing characters who get at least as much time on air as visitors from show biz. The star, or the faceless camera serving as his video proxy, compulsively visits the nearby deli, copy joint and even sex club, to engage the locals in conversation and comic stunts.

While these segments, too, are shrewdly planned — any resemblances to "Candid Camera" are deceiving — the Broadway locations are bona fide and the action carries the illusion of spontaneity. Whether through luck or coaching, the neighborhood regulars, many of them immigrants, come across as such good-humored and hard-working souls that Mr. Letterman's neighborhood seems a benign and intimate community that anyone would want to visit. It's not that "Late Show" whitewashes New York City — wisecracks about crime, prostitution, filth and "rats as big as ponies" are staples — but the

Letterman ♥ Times Square.

urban ills only seem to add raffish local color to the picturesque presentation of the Broadway environment.

So much so that when Mr. Letterman took his show to Los Angeles last week, I found myself, as I suspect many viewers did, missing the presence of New York and its denizens each night. Even the L.A. audience went wild with delight when Mr. Letterman slaked this homesickness with an ingenious video stunt in which he and his sidekick, the band leader Paul Shaffer, seemed to jet back to Times Square in mid-show to retrieve Mujibur Rahman and Sirajul Islam, the salesmen from the T-shirt-and-souvenir emporium next-door to the Sullivan Theater. Mujibur and Sirajul, as they are fondly known, are now more popular with Mr. Letterman's audience than most Hollywood giants he could book.

Mujibur and Sirajul really do exist; I often spot them in their now bustling store when I walk up Broadway. The dreamy Times Square they inhabit on "Late Show" is less in evidence, but Mr. Letterman is doing as much as anyone in town to keep alive the wish that it could yet come true.

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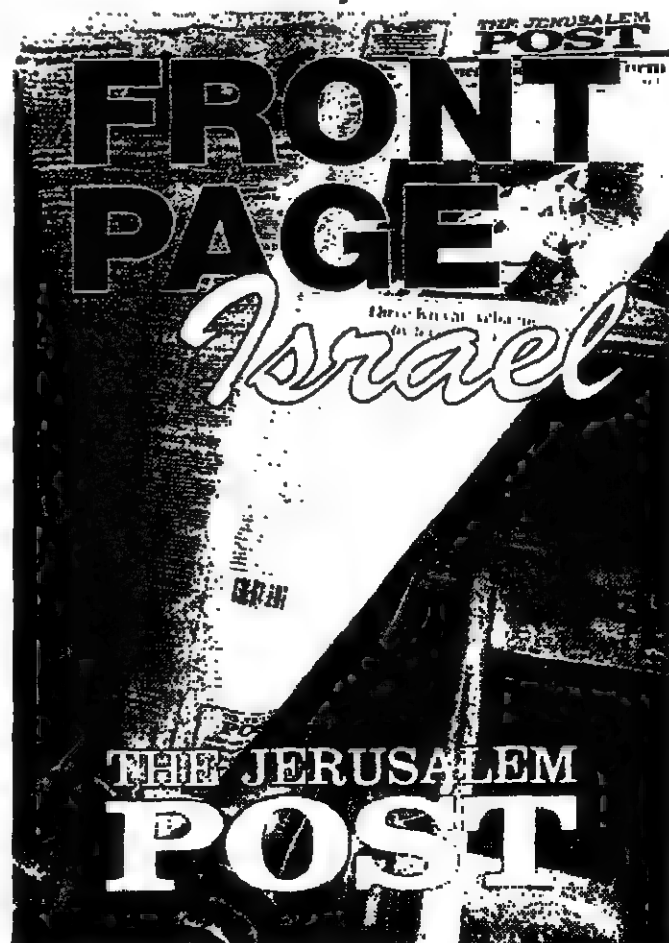
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Mouth and Body

By Chester W. Douglass and Joseph L. Henry

Cambridge, Mass. resident Clinton has said that every American should know that health care is not something paid for by the tooth fairy. Will Congress, in legislating a health care reform program, remember that the tooth fairy does not fill cavities either?

There may be grounds for worry. The programs sponsored by the Administration and proposed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy have provisions for primary dental care for children,

150 million lack dental insurance.

but only emergency care for adults; even those provisions are lacking in other proposals in Congress.

Like pneumonia, dental decay results from a bacterial infection that does not go away without treatment. No reform effort would be taken seriously if Congress eliminated coverage for pneumonia. So why should coverage exclude dental disease?

One national insurance program, Medicaid, recognizes the urgency of covering dental diseases in children. Its early and periodic screening, diagnostic and treatment programs mandate coverage for relief of dental pain and infection, and restoration of teeth, in everyone under age 18. These pri-

Chester W. Douglass is professor of epidemiology and oral health policy and Joseph L. Henry is professor of oral diagnosis, both at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

HEALTH CARE SECOND OPINIONS

An occasional series.

mary care services should be available to all Americans.

While the Clinton and Kennedy dental measures are sound, they do not yet go far enough. They should both extend routine primary care to adults.

Much of the health care reform effort has been driven by the need to provide coverage for the 37 million Americans without health insurance, but the problem of the dentally uninsured, which has been notably overlooked, is far more severe. More than 150 million Americans do not have insurance that covers dental diseases.

Untreated decay leads to debilitating toothaches and abscesses. It affects the ability of children to concentrate at school and workers to function properly on the job.

Low-income patients without insurance tend to get their teeth pulled, but low-income patients with insurance tend to get their teeth saved. Older adults are at a disadvantage because many lose their dental insurance on retirement, and Medicare has never included dental treatment. The children at high risk for dental diseases are typically found in minority and low-income working families.

While 60 percent of state and local government employees and 60 percent of the employees of medium-size and large companies have dental benefits, workers earning \$35,000 or less a year shoulder the heaviest financial burden for oral disease and are least likely to have private coverage.

It is up to Congress to reconnect the mouth to the rest of the body — to include coverage for the treatment of dental diseases in whatever plan is adopted, so that everyone, regardless of income or age, will have access to the benefits of good oral health.

How to Fix a Film at the Very Last Minute (or Later)

By WILLIAM GRIMES

Some films are born beautiful. Others undergo makeovers. They are put through a ferocious regimen of dieting, sent to charm school and then coaxed, cajoled and bullied into getting out there on stage and bringing the house down. And if the film is any good, the audience can't tell the difference between the two. It's a peculiarity of film making that the beautiful images on the screen, unfolding in what can seem like a divinely ordained sequence, are as often as not the result of turmoil, trouble, anguish and even systemic breakdown.

"Even Cowgirls Get the Blues" started out ugly. The film, directed by Gus Van Sant, is based on Tom Robbins' best seller from the 70's about Sissy Hankshaw, a beautiful hitchhiker with oversized thumbs, and her adventures on an all-girl ranch in Oregon. It opens on Friday, but moviegoers can be forgiven if they somehow feel as if the film has already come and gone several times.

"Cowgirls" was scheduled to open last fall. All systems were go. The novel had already been reissued, with a new cover: Uma Thurman, the film's star, squatting on a highway, with a mysterious clock hovering overhead. The soundtrack album, featuring songs by K.D. Lang, was in stores. Rolling Stone, Interview, Harper's Bazaar and Out had already devoted feature articles to the film. Vanity Fair carried a multipage spread of Annie Leibovitz photographs.

Then, three weeks before the film's release date, Mr. Van Sant sat in a crowded auditorium at the Toronto Film Festival and watched "Cowgirls" for the first time on the big screen before an audience.

He was not satisfied. "We tried to cover all the bases, get all the characters in, and there were a lot of them," said Mr. Van Sant, who spoke on the telephone from the Toronto studio where he was doing final postproduction work on the film. "There wasn't a focus on specific characters."

Mr. Van Sant thought the unthinkable, and then asked the unaskable. Could the film be pulled so that he could rework it? Ira Deutchman, the president of Fine Line Features,

which is distributing "Cowgirls," took a deep breath and agreed. Mr. Van Sant said: "For me, it was an artistic problem. I just asked, can you do that? If you change the release date, will it cast a pall on the movie? I don't think it has. People just didn't see it available. It just sort of disappeared for six months."

During that period, the scissors were flying in the editing room. The New York scenes, and Sissy's rela-

In the case of 'Even Cowgirls Get the Blues,' cancel the opening and get the scissors.

tionship with an urbanized Mohawk Indian (played by Keanu Reeves), were cut back in the interest of beefing up the ranch scenes and focusing more attention on the relationship between Sissy and Bonanza Jellybean, a straight-shooting cowgirl played by Rain Phoenix.

The novelist William Burroughs survived the editing. Audiences will see him cross a Manhattan street, look at the traffic and utter three syllables: "Ominous." Roseanne Arnold, however, will see her cameo as a gypsy fortuneteller whittled down to a mini-cameo.

Most dramatically, Mr. Van Sant shed an entire subplot, about the mysterious Clock People, keepers of the keys to cosmic consciousness, and the source of the original film's final image (as well as the clock on the paperback cover).

In the first version, Sissy became pregnant after making love to the Chink, a loony visionary played by Pat Morita, who tells her she will bear a race of large-thumbed children who will roam the earth in love and peace after surviving an apocalypse. In the final frames of "Cowgirls I," Sissy's child, seen in the womb, makes hitchhiking gestures toward the audience, an invitation to the future.

Last-minute changes do not seem to bother Mr. Van Sant. "Drugstore Cowboy," the film that put him on the map, went into intensive care after the film's distributors got a look at



Uma Thurman in "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues"—Last fall, all systems were go.

the first cut and decided that they could not release the film. He spent at least six months editing "My Own Private Idaho."

"I started editing 'Cowgirls' a year ago," said Mr. Van Sant. "This is a standard journey for me. It just took longer than usual this time."

And longer still. After the re-editing, Fine Line announced — honest, no fooling this time, we're ready to roll — that "Cowgirls" would open April 29. A few weeks later, the opening was postponed once again. The company said that too many movies were opening that weekend.

The postproduction journey is one that other film makers take as well. "The Mission" won the Palme d'Or at Cannes, and substantial changes were then made based on audience and critical reaction," said Michael Barker, the co-president of Sony Pictures Classics. The film, starring Robert De Niro as a Jesuit priest in the Brazilian jungle in the 18th century, won the prize in 1986. "Wim Wenders did it with 'Wings of Desire,'" said Mr. Barker. "Cinema Paradiso" underwent

substantial changes after making its premiere at Cannes, further evidence that last-minute changes do not necessarily signal trouble.

"One pitch we make to the studios is to bring a film to Toronto and use it as a testing ground, then work on it later," said Piers Handling, the director of the Toronto festival. "Cannes is used like that all the time, and Berlin as well."

And trouble does not necessarily mean a bad film. Consider the example of "Tombstone," a Disney recreation of the shoot-out at the O.K. Corral. The original director was dismissed a month into filming. With the clock ticking, a new director came in and proceeded to reshoot virtually the entire film. The script was rewritten from day to day, by its producer and by Kurt Russell, who plays Wyatt Earp. Seventeen crew members quit or were dismissed. The cinematographer quit three times.

And yet, in the end, the film made it to the screen on schedule. Reviews ranged from respectful nods to outright raves. Made for \$25 million, "Tombstone" has taken in just over

\$35 million at the box office in the United States. Out of turmoil, order. Even better, profit.

"I think there is no film that is not born out of chaos," said Mr. Deutchman of Fine Line. "They are born in postproduction, and few turn out as planned."

The studios know this and try to plan accordingly, allotting money in the budget for reshoots, a long postproduction process and audience testing.

Hollywood is replete with examples of films that have been rescued from the brink by a plot change, usually a happy ending, imposed at the last minute. When test audiences made it clear that they did not want the main character in "Guarding Tess" to die of a brain tumor, studio executives responded like the politician who delivers a policy speech and concludes, "Those are my principles, and if you don't like them, well, I'll change them." Shirley MacLaine experienced a miracle cure, thanks to surgery in the editing room, and the modestly budgeted film went on to earn a more than respectable \$28 million.

There's no guarantee that the last-

minute pushing and pulling will do any good whatsoever, though. Exhaustive audience testing and re-editing didn't help "I'll Do Anything," a film that makes a flop like "The Bonfire of the Vanities" look like a moral victory. Certainly the film will go down in cinema history as the first big-budget Hollywood musical that managed to lose the music on the way to the theaters.

"I'll Do Anything," with a budget of more than \$40 million, and directed by James L. Brooks, was originally scheduled to open last Thanksgiving, with music by Prince, Sinead O'Connor and Carole King, and choreography by Twyla Tharp. When the film was shown in previews, the audience reaction strongly suggested that American filmgoers would do anything except go see the film. The release was postponed to December. By the second preview, "I'll Do Anything" had lost eight of its nine songs. Things were looking up. A few songs were sneaked back in. Audiences rebelled, and in the end "I'll Do Anything" was released with no songs. It bombed anyway.

Sometime, a slight twist of the knob at the 11th hour does the trick. When Sony Pictures Classics initially screened "Europa, Europa," audience response was "very mixed," said Mr. Barker.

"It dawned on us, and the film maker," he said, "that it was because audiences didn't realize the film was based on fact, and therefore it seemed overblown to them."

After the opening credits, the film maker added the line "This is a true story," and the problems disappeared.

Fine Line will find out next week-end whether the fudging and the fussing pay off with "Cowgirls," which has shed enough material in the editing room for a "Cowgirls II." Mr. Van Sant said, disingenuously, "I don't know which version is better." Mr. Deutchman said, diplomatically, that he liked the Toronto version very much, but he likes the new one too. "The original version was working much better for the aheads," he said.

Two things are certain. The film is different. And it will open on Friday — "unless we get another call," said Mr. Deutchman.

He thought a moment and added, "Just joking."

MUSIC

Looks Like, Sounds Like But is it the Real Band?

By MATT DIEHL

"Coming to see a Zeppelin, Floyd or Doors band takes the mystery out of what you're spending your money on."

The crowd pushes to the stage, roaring in anticipation as the long-haired singer wearing tight leather pants ambles on stage.

"Jim's coming out now! It's Jim!" a young woman screams. The mob chants "Jim, Jim," yelling out requests: "Play 'Light My Fire'! Do 'Gloria'!" As the band breaks into the organ riff of "Break On Through," the air fills with pumping fists and approving hollers. A psychedelic groove permeates the room, and the spectators fall into a trance-like state, eyes closed, heads bobbing to the rhythm as their lips soundlessly mouth the words.

Could this be one of the Doors' legendary breakthrough shows at the Whiskey a Go Go, circa 1967? Hardly. It's 1994, and this scene takes place about three times a month at the Rock-and-Roll Cafe, a cozy New York bar. Jim Morrison has been dead for nearly 23 years, and his look-alike-sound-alike here is Joe Russo, an amiable young man from New Jersey who fronts the Soft Parade, a Doors tribute band. "The only thing missing from Joe's act is that he doesn't fall off the stage drunk," says Tony D'Ambrosio, the cafe's manager.

Indeed, the Soft Parade's show is eerily convincing, often causing the audience to temporarily suspend its disbelief. "I really feel that Jim's spirit is actually summoned here tonight and is actually in this Mr. Russo, in the whole group," says R.E. Serli, a 22-year-old writer and amateur psychic who lives in Manhattan, as her miniskirt sways to the music.

The Soft Parade belongs to an ever-expanding phenomenon in rock: the tribute band. "It's just another way of marketing cover music," explains T.J. Meade, a guitarist with Hells Bells, a Connecticut-based AC/DC tribute act. "You've got cover bands that go out and play the best songs of a whole lot of bands. We've just picked one good band, dressed up like them and did a whole show of them."

Tribute bands typically name themselves after an easily identifiable album or song title from the performers they pay homage to — one band calls itself Physical Graffiti after Led Zeppelin's 1973 album. Such groups tour a wide-ranging circuit throughout the country, playing everything from small-town bars to out-

door festivals for audiences of 6,000. The Northeast is an especially large market, with dedicated fans coming to see bands every time they play and even following them on tour.

Some bands also travel to Europe and Israel to take part in large auditorium tours; Australia also has a well-developed tribute band scene, where such acts play regularly to thousands, and some, like the Abba imitators Bjorn Again, have gone on to international success.

Marianna Kris, the Soft Parade's manager, says the tribute band concept began on Broadway in the late 70's with the stage tribute "Beatlemania." "But the big resurgence started five years ago, and I think it mostly has to do with the fact that contemporary music is not in a renaissance," she adds. "People prefer what's solid and been around for many years, especially timeless bands like the Doors or Led Zeppelin."

Mr. D'Ambrosio sees tribute bands as a natural evolution of rockers' tendency to copy other artists. "If you go back into the history of rock-and-roll, you've always had people doing other people's music. You had Elvis Presley doing Carl Perkins' 'Blue Suede Shoes' — very few people know that Elvis didn't write it," he says. "And in the same tradition, the Rolling Stones did music of some legendary blues artists like Muddy Waters."

In Manhattan, venues that feature bands performing their own music, like Wetlands, the Grand and Irving Plaza, have begun booking tribute acts. Still, the Rock-and-Roll Cafe functions as the primary forum for these bands.

Three years ago, after the success

of Four Sticks, a Led Zeppelin tribute group from New York, the cafe started to devote the bulk of its calendar to such acts. Indeed, it exudes the feel of a rock-and-roll museum: on walls painted pink and black hang glistening chrome hubcaps, posters of long-finned 50's cars and photos of stars from Jimmy Page to Jon Bon Jovi.

On a recent evening, an unusually diverse crowd turned out for the Soft Parade: homeboys in droopy jeans mingled with women in pastel cable-knit sweaters; Latinos sporting motorcycle jackets drank Budweisers alongside college boys in baseball caps and mustachioed men in plaid shirts.

"Primarily our fans' age group is between 18 and 30, but it's mixed," says Mr. Russo, the singer. "There are also the original fans, older people who saw the Doors and want to relive what it was like for them back in the 60's. And businessmen, too — they come after work with their suits on."

One such fan is Ken Rudy, 30, whose peace-sign necklace and black leather jacket belie the fact that he is an investment banker at Morgan Stanley. "I'm a six-digit earner, in a tense, high-powered business world where if I screw up, it may cost someone \$2.5 million," he says. "This is a great way to take out your frustrations."

Part of the success of the bands is attributable to the fact that the groups most often paid tribute to either do not tour often or have suffered the death of a significant member. "If Jim Morrison was alive," Mr. Russo says, "I wouldn't be doing this."

Many in the audience were too young to experience firsthand the music they've grown to love. "When we were growing up, we couldn't see Zeppelin or even vintage Stones, and we obviously couldn't see the Doors," Mr. Rudy says. "This is a great way for us to understand a little about what actually went on."

Surprisingly, the popularity of music videos has given a boost to the tribute market. "MTV increased the demand for this, because people want the visuals," says Mr. Meade of Hells Bells. "People want to see — and hear — the music they like."

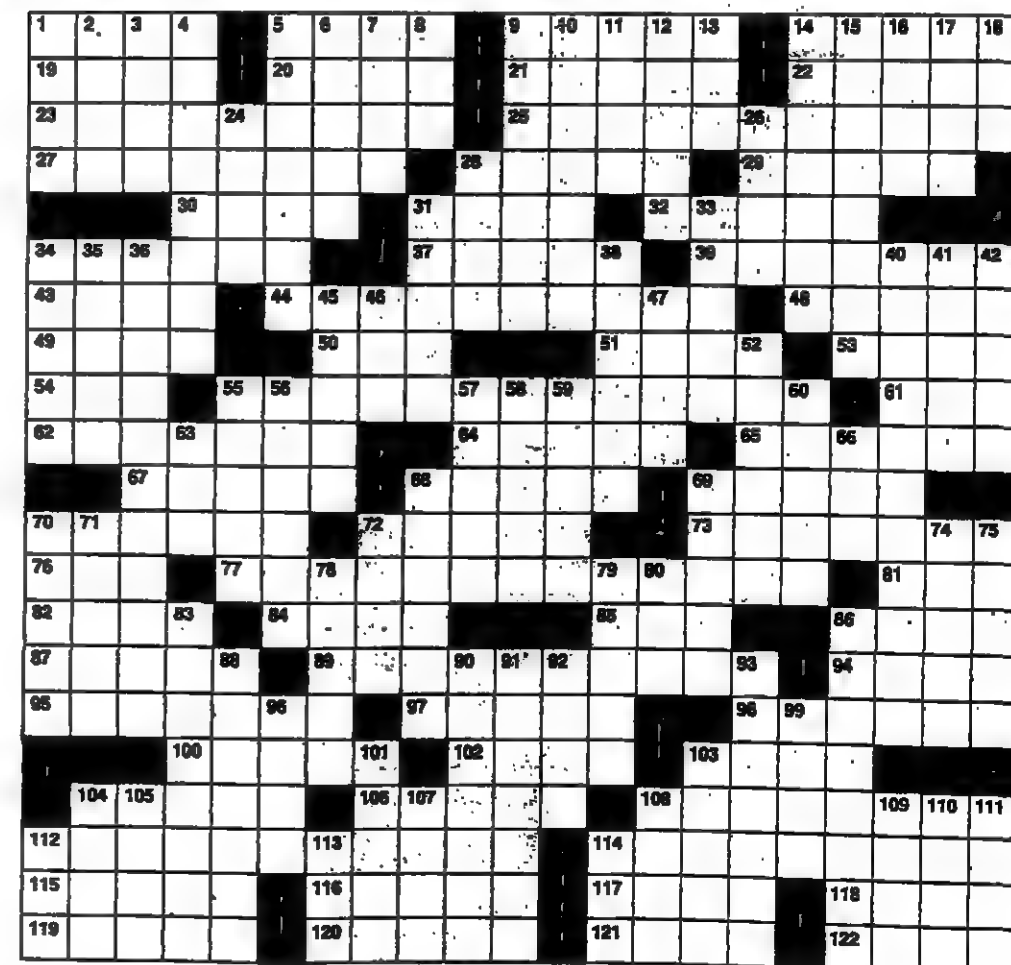
Tribute bands are good business for everyone involved, says Andrew Ellis, house booker and talent buyer for the Grand. "People know in advance what they're getting — their favorite band playing all the hits."

LANICOGRAPHY

By CHARLES M. DEBER / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DANCED CRUISES UPSTAGE
EMILIE REGINA ROTATED
SILENT OUTLERS CRASHES
IDEA AID TITLES HORSE
NICK REED LISTENED
JUNSTHEWORLD JONES FIRE
EPEES RPN TAU CAIR
NEEDS MOURNINGPIES
INI PDA LEON SOLID
ADA ROT UAR ATONERS
LETNETHISPERINYOUER
DEALERS LAS EMP QVO
TIROS ALGA TYS UNO
SHUTYBIGNOUTH AITS
HOPE BAAIP NOS ARRET
ESS BAALIP NOS ARRET
ATTORNEY DOWNAITERS
ALIGN AIMS ACRE
SLEDGEN QUIETAMERICAN
EARTHLY UNHEAR SHAMED
DESOTOT ATONCE SOLELY

Whose film is it, anyway?

TOM TUGEND
LOS ANGELES

DURING a TWA flight from Los Angeles to New York, the movie *Scent of a Woman* was screened, with 31 minutes cut from the two-hour film.

In a television presentation of the film *Hair*, 11 out of 15 musical numbers were eliminated.

With computer digital technology sweeping Hollywood, the time is not far off when *A Few Good Men*, a film about a Marine Corps court-martial, can be "re-purposed" into *A Few Good Women*, director Steven Spielberg warned.

Such horror stories fueled some of the righteous anger among Hollywood's creative talent at the first International Artists' Rights Symposium, attended by close to 1,000 of the movie industry's elite directors, screenwriters, actors, cinematographers, composers, producers and studio executives.

Depending on whether you were part of the creative process or paid the bills, the issue boiled

down to the artist's moral right to determine alterations in his creation vs. the studio's right to get a return on its financial risk.

To Elliot Silverstein, president of the Artists' Rights Foundation, which sponsored the three-day symposium, the basic issue was even simpler: "It's the confusion and distortion in the United States between authorship and ownership," he said in an interview.

Under US copyright law, the producing studio of a film is the owner and legal "author" of the work, and when a studio changes hands, so does the ownership of the film.

Thus the authorship of Orson Welles' classic *Citizen Kane* has been transferred half a dozen times. Truly ironic, said Silverstein, is the case of *The Bridge on the River Kwai* and numerous

"brave Yank vs. evil Jap" wartime movies, whose legal "author" now is Japan's Sony Corp., which bought the original producing studio.

By contrast, France vests the rights to an artistic work in its creator, and Jack Lang, France's former minister of culture, led a delegation of compatriots in a spirited exposition of his country's system.

On the US side of the debate, mega-directors/producers Spielberg and George Lucas lined up against Jeffrey Katzenberg, chairman of the Walt Disney Studios.

"The studios have the legal rights, but we, as directors, screenwriters and cinematogra-

phers, have the moral right to object," said Spielberg. "Don't speed up [our films], don't compress, don't colorize, don't alter the vision of our motion pictures... I do not approve of putting Jimmy Cagney [through a takeout from one of his old movies] into a Coca-Cola commercial."

With new technologies, Spielberg warned, "we can do anything, we can turn 99 percent of all available films upside down."

Lucas noted that "society has an interest in preserving the artist's vision... ultimately, we may have to have legislation on the moral rights of artists."

Katzenberg, though outnumbered, firmly outlined the studios' case for control of films as they pass from movie theaters to the ancillary markets - primarily free

television, cable, in-flight movies and video cassettes.

"More than eight out of 10 films fail to break even in the movie theaters," he said. "The average movie earns more than 75% of its revenues after its theatrical run. Were it not for the so-called ancillary market, we'd be out of business."

Despite the studios' fears, said Silverstein, there is no intent to prohibit changes in feature films, such as insertion of television commercials.

"We only seek the right to object... the opportunity to prove to a judge that a certain proposed change would be damaging to the true author and demean his reputation," he said.

The Artists' Foundation is also supporting a pending "full disclosure" bill in Congress, under which TV and video screenings would alert viewers that what they are about to see is not the original version and list the specific alterations.

Oodles of opera

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

AFTER a sabbatical spent immersed in opera, Zubin Mehta will return this fall to the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra for a season of... yet more opera.

Three operas are scheduled for the upcoming season, an IPO record.

Pinhas Steinberg, who made an exciting IPO debut last season, leads Verdi's *Il Trovatore*; Riccardo Muti conducts Verdi's *Nabucco* and Mehta himself - who has spent the year conducting operas in Europe and the US - concludes the season with Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

Subsequent seasons will be notably lighter on opera, however. The opening of the new opera house at the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center means the IPO shouldn't be competing with the New Israeli Opera and vice versa, says Mehta.

This attitude doesn't prevent Mehta from taking issue with the NIO over singers' fees.

"I hear through European managers that the opera here pays astronomical fees to some of the singers they bring and that is an outrage," said the IPO music director in a phone interview from Florence, where he is rehearsing and conducting four new opera productions.

"We always told our artists that we can offer them a lot but we can never compete with European and American fees and they all slashed their fees considerably."

"I always tell them that it is good for their soul and for their image to perform in Israel. But if indeed they [the NIO] are paying \$15,000 per performance we should object to it fiercely, especially because they are supported by the government and we get very little public financial support."

Hana Muniz, NIO deputy managing director, denied that the organization is paying such fees. "All singers who do come to work with us do it for half or even one-quarter of their regular fees," she said last week. She declined to give specific fees.

Muniz noted that visiting artists spend about two months with the NIO, as opposed to about a week when performing with the IPO.

THERE are several changes afoot for the IPO this coming season.

Richard Wagner may still be composer non grata at the Mann Auditorium, but Mehta plans to lift an unofficial ban on two other artists in next season's program.

The two opening series of concerts will feature music by Carl Orff and Richard Strauss, two composers who have stirred strong feelings here because of their alleged Nazi sympathies.

"It's exciting to play music by these composers," says Mehta. "But I'm not interested in the debate any longer. I just want to do it and people should simply listen to these masterpieces."

The works are Orff's *Carmina Burana*, which has been per-

formed by the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra and other local musical organizations several times in the past few years, and Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben*, a symphonic poem never before played here. Other lesser works by Strauss have been performed here by the Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon LeZion and by the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.

"I chose this work because of the orchestra. Once you play *Heldenleben* you can play anything else by Strauss," said Mehta.

The IPO has had a tough time selling subscriptions in the past few years and this season one subscription series had to be canceled.

The program for next season, which features a long list of musical fireworks, should make the marketing easier.

Indeed, Mehta is very well aware that, in his own words, the IPO "is not the only show in town," as it used to be. Which is why he believes "we have to sell our orchestra and the public."

One of the ways to do this is to pamper audiences with the artists and the music they like to hear. Next season the IPO roster features such musicians as extraordinary cellist Yo Yo Ma, violinists Gil Shaham, Itzhak Perlman and Pinchas Zukerman, pianist Yefim Bronfman and singers Barbara Hendricks and Lita Lerner - not to mention conductors such as James Levine, Kurt Masur, Klaus Tennstedt, Helmut Rilling, Leonard Slatkin and others.

The repertoire features some bread-and-butter works, such as Beethoven's ninth symphony, Mahler's sixth, Bruckner's seventh, Shostakovich's seventh and Schubert's ninth, as well as Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons* and Mendelssohn's violin concerto, to name just a few.

On the choral side, Helmut Rilling returns with his exceptional Gaechinger Kantorei to perform Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* with the IPO.

But a closer look at next season's program also reveals, for example, two works by Schnittke and compositions by Kurt Weill, John Adams and a few Israeli composers.

"We are very happy when artists ask to do something different and not just the regular pieces," says Mehta.

He adds that as good as next season looks, he has some regrets. "I'm sorry that [Georg] Solti, who conducts the orchestra abroad, does not come to conduct here; you should ask him why, because I really don't know. I'm also sorry that [Lorin] Maazel has no time for us and that [Vladimir] Ashkenazy does not come here. I don't think it's a question of money."

Mehta, however, is grateful especially to violinist Perlman.

"He is the only Israeli musician of that caliber who is ready to come here every season. He also helps us a lot in fundraising and he plays with us in the US whenever we tour there. We owe him a lot and we don't take it for granted."

Top-flight dance at new TA arts center

HELEN KAYE

A world premiere and three world-class dance companies are scheduled for the inaugural season of dance at the Mishkan, when the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center (TAPAC) opera house opens in October.

Ohad Naharin is choreographing an as yet untitled piece for his BatSheva Dance Company, which will also perform his *Anaphase*. The visiting companies are William Forsythe's Frankfurt Ballet, Jiri Kylian's Netherlands Dance Theater and the Stuttgart Ballet, which is led by Marcia Haydee.

Each company, and all have danced here previously, will present two programs between February and July 1995. They will dance on the 28x20 meter state-of-the-art stage, which is home for the New Israeli Opera.

"There has never been a season of dance like this," said TAPAC general manager Uri Ofer, "and we hope to attract a whole new audience of dance lovers."

They will need to be well-heeled too. A subscription to a seat in the stalls of the 1,500-seat theater costs NIS 816.

Hard Rock open (a bit) in Beijing

BLUES legend B.B. King officially opened China's first Hard Rock Cafe late last week, but the rock 'n' roll was censored and China's most famous rocker was turned away at the door.

King and his famed guitar "Lucille" played to a hand-picked audience consisting mainly of diplomats, businessmen and some foreign celebrities.

All King's songs were checked in advance by government censors, as was the rock memorabilia adorning the walls of the restaurant in downtown Beijing. China's ruling Communists frown on rock music, so few record shops sell it and many Chinese have not heard it.

The few Chinese rock bands in existence are usually banned from performing other than to small, mainly foreign audiences.

Cui Jian, whose rock songs of social angst and disaffection have built him a following among young Chinese nationwide but made him unpopular with the government, was refused entry, even with an invitation passed on by a friend. (AP)



Legendary blues musician B.B. King opens Beijing's Hard Rock Cafe, the first western rock 'n' roll restaurant in China. (Reuters)

Rhythm & hype: Duets for a more 'mature' market

RHYTHM Country & Blues (Hed Arzi) is a concept album with a vengeance: a collection of cross-pollinating duets by the likes of Little Richard and Tanya Tucker, Sam Moore and Conway Twitty. The idea here is to "unite regions, races, generations and styles" all in one landmark of a blow. The idea also seems to be to make a bundle of money.

In the past few years country music has boomed. "Mature" audiences who no longer feel at home with the often manic pace of rock are drawn to country's sassy opera. Country is, of course, dominated by whites. Meanwhile on the black music front, the high profile of hip hop has expanded the size of audiences open to "black sounds."

Where there's change, there's a market. And this album is aimed at the market of older blacks and whites who are hungry for decently crafted songs sung by solid vocalists. So here we have it, a star-studded album produced by star producer Don Was, full of songs that have already proven their marketability. It sounds like a surefire winner. How can the

singing "When Something Is Wrong With Baby" accompanied by longhaired, rednecked Travis Tritt, gospel tinged organ and pedal steel guitar? How can the White House possibly avoid inviting them to entertain at a politically correct barbecue?

But is the music any good? The answer is yes, sometimes. And just so-so for the rest. The problem is that almost everybody is trying too hard. Much of the music sounds as forced as the beaming smiles that assault us from the album's booklet.

Al Green and Lyle Lovett have a genuinely good time on "Funny How Time Slips Away" aided by Billy Preston on Wurlitzer and Hammond B-3. And Little Richard and Tanya Tucker understand each other very well as they oggle everything they're too poor to own on "Something Else."

But the great Gladys Knight sounds merely mediocre with Vince Gill on "Ain't Nothing Like the Real Thing." Unfortunately, despite the unmistakable talent, many of the "legendary" duets

NEW RELEASES
TIRZAH AGASSI

here are pushed to the point of horse opera.

THE Beautiful South sounds like the name of a band that would fit right into the above collection. The group, however, turns out to be British. Their style on *Misao* (Helicon) is clearly neither country nor R&B, though it is hard to classify what exactly it is. Intelligent lyrics, good tunes and no-nonsense vocals are wrapped in arrangements that bring in everything from big-band sounds to orchestrated French horns.

The result is sophisticated unassuming listener-friendly music which reaches out to its audience with lyrics about trying to make the best of a pretty botched-up reality. The chorus in "Good As Gold (Snip As Mud)" sums up their good wishes: "I want my sun drenched, wind-swept Ingrid Bergman kiss! Not in the next life! I want it in this." Though they assume that their listeners agree with the char-

acters in "Hold On To What?" that bias is rare in a world where "Chamberlain had his paper Jesus had his cross They held on/We held on to what?"

RANDY Travis is a bona-fide all-American country singer working out of Nashville. He may talk plainer than the Brits, but he is every bit as sharp. *This Is Me* (Hed Arzi), his first release in Israel, is an impressive album.

The square-jawed Mr. Travis may look like he's been hand-picked by central casting. But there is nothing trite or shallow about the performance he delivers. Take for example his last word on "family values."

Travis sings a song called "Small Y'all" which is a brilliant antidote to both the self-righteousness of the conservatives and the defensiveness of the liberals. It portrays a couple getting meaner and snipper as they go at each other, all the while returning to the refrain "Don't it make you feel small, y'all?" The last verse of the song pulls the message together like the last line of a haiku when Travis points out that "Two little kids just a few feet

away/ Hear every word that you say." All this happens to a lifting, fiddle-accompanied tune. It's a breath of commonsensical fresh air.

Though Travis deals with the familiar territory of men's and women's difficulty in getting along, he consistently sidesteps the self-pity which is so rampant in country tales of cheating hearts. Even when he sings the part of an abandoned lover who's become accident prone due to misery, some good-humored part of him (and his talented songwriters) keeps observing the show.

One feels that the thirty-something-year-old Travis, who is literally managed by his wife Lib, has a lot to offer anyone who's ever weathered the battle of the sexes with the additional baggage of insecurity about today's changing sex roles. Listening to him sing "This Is Me (You're Not Talking To)" or "The Box" (in which a tight-lipped Dad hid his sentimental souvenirs) is worth half a dozen family therapy sessions.

With his unselfconsciously compassionate voice that both rumbles and croons, Randy Travis is one heck of a find.

Bartok provides fuel for powerful performance

NOAM Sheriff, conducting the Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon LeZion, gave us one of the finest concerts of the subscription season, with brilliant soloist Yuval Yaron.

The concert opened with Bartok's immensely demanding Violin Concerto No. 2 and closed with the fierce and fiery *The Miraculous Mandarin* Suite Op. 19. With only the soothing Haydn Symphony No. 44 in between, the program was one exciting and irresistible forward thrust at the end of which stood the suite's tumultuous, climactic finale.

Yaron is a stunning violinist and his reading of the Bartok concerto was electrifying. Each new phrase, in a kaleidoscopic variety, introduced new vehemence, fervor, dynamism and tension. Throughout the 40 minutes of the concerto, Yaron never compromised in the face of the music's most strenuous demands.

Sheriff's other great achievement was the *Mandarin* suite. This is an early piece by Bartok when his language was still uncompromisingly harsh and occasionally brutal. Huge sound masses clash in ear-splitting dissonance and brass makes the walls tremble, but Sheriff maintains complete control over the orchestra. Sheriff can also cope, as the Haydn showed, with a small orchestra and delicately scored textures. In the slow movement, the violins did not play in unison, but the symphony as a whole was presented with charm.

CONCERT ROUNDUP

THE Apple Hill Chamber Players from the US is an ensemble that splits into ever-changing instrumental configurations in the course of a concert. In contrast to conventional chamber music programs with one fixed combination.

From the Classic repertoire, the players presented Schubert's Rondo for piano four hands and Brahms's C minor piano trio. The rendition of the Schubert Rondo by Eric Stumacher and Robert Merfeld was enchantingly sensitive, played with a light touch and engaging clarity, making the work's intentions amply clear while avoiding overstatements.

Brahms's Trio - performed by Stumacher, Mowry Pearson and Paul Cohen - was exuberant, establishing the work's emotional climate.

On the lighter side was the Turina piano quartet in A minor. Pearson, Cohen Merfeld and Betty Hauck played the romantically stylized piece with the kind of hot-tempered agitation you would expect from Spanish players.

The most recent piece, though not modernist, was William Bolcom's *Fairy Tales* from the *Brothers Grimm* for viola, cello and double bass. Hauck, Cohen and Richard Hartshorne indulged in some mildly sophisticated humor, making the best of the double bass potential for comic effect.

Jerusalem Music Center, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, sponsored by the American Cultural Center, May 1.

Ury Eppstein

THE C.P.E. Bach Ensemble (Idit Shemer, Baroque flute; Hans Christian Euler, Baroque violin; Myrna Herzog, viola da gamba; David Shemer, harpsichord) attempted to justify its name by including one work by J.S. Bach's son Carl Philipp Emanuel, Duo for Flute and Violin. The work was the most attractive on the program.

The viola da gamba, sonorous yet discreet, was a pleasure in the elegant playing of Herzog in a suite for this instrument and harpsichord by Marais.

Textures became blurred in Couperin's *Les Nations* and an arrangement of J.S. Bach's Organ Trio Sonata No. 4 for the entire ensemble.

The flute and violin could best be appreciated during the silences of the harpsichord, played authoritatively but overpoweringly by David Shemer. The Trio Sonata would gain transparency and balance if played in its original, solo organ version.

Ticho House, Jerusalem, May 11.

Ury Eppstein

THERE is something explosive about the way French cellist Michel Strauss places his accents, exactly where they belong, in the Guests at the Center series' fifth concert, with pianist Emanuel Krasovsky.

His forward-driving, well distributed energies made Beethoven's Variations on Mozart's Magic Flute theme and Brahms's Sonata in F sound intensely alive

and vibrantly impassioned giving full expression to all the subtleties and the rich Romanticism of the latter work.

Krasovsky's piano made creative chamber music playing at its best, perfectly and attentively in tune with the cello.

Violinist Vera Veidman joined the two for an inspired rendition of Schubert's Piano Trio in E flat major. They brought to resounding life to the work, which often sounds like a song set for instruments.

Jerusalem Music Center, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, May 10.

Ury Eppstein

ANDRE Hajdu's *Dreams of Spain* is a theatrical dramatic oratorio that tries to capture in music the spirit of the Jews who were exiled from Spain.

By using adult and children's choirs, two solo vocalists and a narrator, Hajdu concocts a magical web of sounds and textures which is impressive.

The Ra'anana Symphonette, open to performing the unconventional and the contemporary, presented a gripping rendition of this grand and evocative opus.

Yerubam Shcharovsky drew the right sound from his musicians and, even more so, from the massive choral forces at hand. The orchestra was in good form, suggesting that when the right impetus is on hand it can play very well indeed.

Tel Aviv Museum, May 10

Michael Ajzenstadt

OBOE soloist Maurice Bourge brought a new, exciting 10-minute



Yuval Yaron was brilliant with the Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon LeZion.

rhapsody, French composer Marius Constant's *Konzertstück* (1990), to the latest program of the Israel Sinfonietta, Beersheba.

Rich in harmonic palette, the piece contrasted with the other, 19th century, works on the program, including the overture from Gluck's *Iphigénie en Aulide*, to which Polish conductor Tadeusz Strugala brought prose-like expressiveness.

Haydn's "London" Symphony and Bach's Concerto in D minor for Oboe and Strings were both steady and conventional.

The program is to be repeated tonight in Tel Aviv, Wednesday in Ashkelon, May 21 in Beersheba and May 23 in Eilat.

Beersheba Conservatory, May 14

Max Stern

THE JERUSALEM POST WELCOME HOME FUND



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1994

CPI shoots up 2%; highest rise since August '91

Apartment prices jump 4% in April; overall inflation running at 13.5% annually

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE Consumer Price Index shot up two percent in April, registering the highest rise in a month since August 1991.

Rahamin Ozama, head of the Central Bureau of Statistics' price division, estimates inflation is now running at 13.5% annually, based on the first four months of the year.

Although most economists expected a high April index due to seasonal factors, they were caught by surprise by the magnitude of the jump in prices.

Housing prices, in particular, continued roaring ahead. They contributed 40% of the index rise, last month.

Economists had said the stock market's downturn earlier in the year would help moderate housing prices.

However, in April apartment prices jumped 4%, while rents rose a more moderate 1.1%. As a result, overall housing prices increased 3.6%.

According to Ozama, apartment prices rose 12% during the first third of the year, while the dollar only increased 0.7%.

This means that housing prices shot up 11.5% above the dollar. Housing prices also rose 8% higher than the index from the beginning of the year.

Ozama downplayed the unusually high index by pointing out that prices have only risen 4.3% since the beginning of the year compared to 5.3% during the same period last year.

"The rise was the same as in 1993, when inflation totaled 9.6%," said Ozama. Referring to the sharp fluctuations, he added,

April's Consumer Price Index breakdown

	% change from March '94	% change from April '93
General index	2.0	10.2
Food	0.7	8.0
Fruits & Veg.	5.0	8.4
Housing	3.6	20.6
Clothing	6.1	2.0
Health	1.7	9.2
Education	0.6	10.2
Transportation & Communications	1.1	8.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

"Things are not so smooth." Manufacturers Association President Dan Propper, however, did not take April's index as calmly.

He blasted the government for

failing to keep housing prices in check, calling its housing policy "an abject failure to date." He also blamed the government's generous public sector wage agreements for fueling inflation.

Propper warned that failing to meet the government's 8% inflation goal will lead to higher interest rates and require the central bank to devalue the shekel at a faster pace.

Manufacturers Association economists found solace in the wholesale price index, which only rose 0.9% last month.

They said that were it not for housing prices, the 8% inflation goal would be met.

Clothing and footwear prices, which rose 6.1% last month, contributed 0.3% to the index.

Fruit and vegetable prices increased 5%, pushing up the index 0.2%. Although the prices of these



Propper: Government's housing policy "an abject failure to date." (Ariel Jerolimski)

items traditionally go up in April, some economists attribute the sharp rise in fruit and vegetable prices to the closure of the territories.

Transportation and communications prices rose 1.1%, contributing a 0.2% rise to the index. Transportation costs increased 1.2%, as public transportation and foreign travel prices rose 6%.

The remaining groups of goods and services in the consumer basket each contributed 0.1% to the index.

The cost of a standard basket of goods and services for the average urban family rose to NIS 5,795 including housing, compared to NIS 5,676 in March. Excluding housing, the basket cost NIS 4,485 compared to NIS 4,415.

April's rise brought the index to 109.1 points on a baseline averaging 100 in 1993, from 107.0 in

March. According to the bureau's quarterly apartment price survey, the average cost of an apartment rose 4.3% to NIS 344,300 in the first quarter of the year from NIS 330,000 in the previous quarter.

In Jerusalem, average apartment prices jumped 14.7% to NIS 462,800 from NIS 403,400. In Haifa, prices shot up 20.2% to NIS 343,700 from NIS 285,900.

In the Dan region, prices rose 13% to NIS 402,800 from NIS 356,400, and in the Sharon region, prices jumped 17.9% to NIS 427,200 from NIS 362,300.

Apartment prices for Tel Aviv were unavailable for the first quarter. During the fourth quarter last year, Tel Aviv average apartment prices were NIS 464,500, or 40.8% higher than the national average.

GM, Sprint begin merger discussions

NEW YORK (Reuters) - General Motors Corp. and Sprint Corp. said yesterday they are discussing a possible merger between Sprint and GM's Electronic Data Systems data processing unit.

In a joint statement, the companies said the move could involve a "merger of equals," as well as other types of business ventures or alliances.

As part of the deal, the automotive giant will consider spinning off EDS, which it bought from entrepreneur Ross Perot for \$2.5 billion in 1984. The unit is currently valued at about \$15b.

The merger would mark one of the most significant tie-ups between a data processing and telecommunications company, reflecting the growing convergence between the computer and telephone businesses.

By combining with Sprint, a pioneer in creating fiber-optic telephone networks, EDS could become a leader in the development of the information superhighway, the network that will convey a growing volume of freight voice,

data and video communications in the future.

But EDS has had difficulty breaking into the marketplace while working under the yoke of the world's biggest auto company. Divesting EDS will be a complicated undertaking for GM, which set up a complicated ownership structure for the company when it bought it.

It created a special class of stock, GM Class E shares, which reflect the unit's performance.

EDS is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of GM and any merger between EDS and Sprint could not occur unless GM had previously divested its ownership of EDS, the companies said.

In its statement on a possible spinoff of EDS, GM said its Class E shareholders currently own a dividend claim in EDS but not an asset stake.

The automaker said the spin-off would be contingent on it receiving approval to contribute 177 million Class E shares into its underfunded pension plan.

Fed set to raise interest rates for fourth time this year

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The Federal Reserve is set to raise interest rates for the fourth time in as many months today, but analysts said that may be its last move for a while as it assesses the impact of its actions on the economy.

The powerful central bank has already pushed up the short-term rates it controls by three-quarters of a percentage point this year, to 3.75 percent, in a bid to head off inflation before it materializes and thus extend the life of the expansion.

Analysts are split over whether the bank will bump rates up by another quarter percentage point or instead decide on a more dramatic half-point increase at a meeting of its policy-making Federal Open Market Committee today.

The Fed ought to declare victory ... by raising [rates] another [half] point and let's get it over with," said Jerry Jasnowski, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, a trade group representing 12,500 companies.

The Fed's three monetary moves so far this year have rolled financial markets, pushing long-term interest rates on everything from home mortgages to corporate bonds to their highest levels in years.

The bond market reaction caught the Fed by surprise and sparked criticism in Congress that the central bank was threatening to squelch the economic expansion just as it was finally picking up strength.

The Clinton administration has reacted more calmly to the central bank's actions.

"We don't have any quarrel with the Federal Reserve over the conduct of monetary policy," Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman said.

He told a conference sponsored by Institutional Investor magazine that the Fed's actions should help extend the life of the recovery, which is what the administration wants.

With the economy starting to approach full capacity, the Fed

wants to slow growth down to a long-term sustainable rate of about 2.5%. Over the past two quarters, annualized growth has averaged 4.8% - much too fast if inflation is to be kept down.

Inflation currently isn't a problem. In April, consumer prices rose just 0.1%. By increasing rates now, the Fed hopes to keep price pressures quiet and thus aid the economy in the long-term.

But the unexpectedly adverse market reaction to the Fed's actions threatens to upset that strategy. Long-term interest rates are economically more important than the short-term rates the Fed controls and have risen about twice as much.

Like the Fed, the administration has been puzzled by the bond market reaction to the central bank's rate increases.

Chief White House economic advisor Robert Rubin blamed the steep rise in long-term interest rates partly on "nameless anxiety, a sense of uncertainty" that he could not explain.

No long-term solution in sight for inflation woes

COMMENT

NEIL COHEN

SUNDAY'S inflation figures were just about the worst news possible for the economy. They inevitably raise the specter of higher interest rates, possibly even a sharp hike.

The economy will then pay the price for the government's failure to tackle the boom in house prices, as higher rates dampen economic activity.

Despite the fall off in immigration, demand for housing continues to outstrip supply. And with builders preferring to concentrate on the more lucrative high end of the market, the shortage of affordable housing for young couples and new immigrants is particularly acute.

The profits many made on the stock market during its recent bull run, and comparatively cheap credit have driven up prices in the middle of the market and made it harder for new entrants to enter the housing ladder.

The debate on housing will revolve around two camps - those in favor of public building and those advocating more rapid release of government land with conditions restricting the amount of time developers can hold the land before building on it.

Unfortunately neither option comes with much of a pedigree. Government tends to be a very inefficient builder - building slowly, badly and expensively. Without the discipline of the marketplace, it often builds the wrong product in the wrong place. And when it releases land it is not much of a negotiator or subcontractor either.

Savvy developers rob it blind and with their smarter lawyers find loopholes in the contracts they sign with the government. A recent initiative by the government to release land cheaply in Rishon LeZion in an attempt to drive prices down resulted in the developers selling at the market price and pocketing the extra profit.

In the short term, simple economics may work to drive prices down, unless the government contrives some foolish intervention. Higher interest rates will drive prices down; buyers will be able to pay less.

A lower stock market - likely under the circumstances - will mean there is less money sloshing around to underpin house prices, as well as limiting developers' access to cheap equity capital. Driven back to conventional bank borrowing land prices will come under pressure. If housebuilders are to keep building, prices will then have to come down.

Notwithstanding, no one has yet come up with a credible long-term solution.

US, Japan to renew trade talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The US and Japan will open exploratory trade talks Thursday in a drive to end their stalemate and strike a new economic deal, a senior US trade official said yesterday.

Both sides are scrambling to close the trade gap before a July economic summit, aware their very public agreement to disagree in February badly hurt financial markets.

Hence Thursday's stab at a new meeting of minds.

"I don't yet know people. I don't yet know how many [envoys] are coming from Tokyo). But

Thursday is correct," said the trade official, who requested anonymity.

Last week, in the first glimmers of movement after three months of official limbo, the two sides agreed to try and find a way to resume their negotiations.

Japanese Trade Minister Eiichi Hata said he would send vice ministers to probe the possibilities.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa telephoned US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and said he would like to come in person to break the impasse, official sources said.

South African defense firms seek foreign partners

LONDON (Reuters) - South African defense firms are looking for partners to help them compete on the world arms market after decades in the apartheid wilderness, businessmen and industry sources say.

"We are looking for partners, for alliances," said Johan Alberts, managing director and chief executive of Denel (Pty) Ltd, a state-owned company that produces the Rooikat armored fighting vehicle, Rooivalk attack helicopter and G-6 155mm self-propelled artillery.

"We want to supplement our skills, stabilize manufacturing, strengthen our marketing base and enter into agreements on components and sub-components," he said in a recent interview.

Alberts was in Britain for an international air show.

Simer, a division of Denel's Aerospace Group, is a partner with Rolls-Royce plc, producing gearboxes for the RB211-535 engine in return for a percentage of the profits from the new Rolls-Royce "Trent" family of engines.

Alberts would not comment on what industry sources say are talks between Denel and British Aerospace over possible aircraft for the South African Air Force.

Nor would he confirm reports of G-6 sales to Gulf states.

Denel is currently competing with Anglo-European and Anglo-American consortia for a \$3 billion British government contract for 91 attack helicopters.

"The South Africans have more than survived in the face of sanctions for many years, but now their own home order books are being whittled away, so they must seek their fortune on the world stage," said one aviation analyst.

Industry sources say Denel's orders from the South African defense force have fallen to about one billion rand in the financial year ended March 31 from about 3.8 billion rand in 1989.

They are likely to fall further as the country's first all-race government concentrates more on housing, employment and health.

Equally, the sources say, the world defense market is being squeezed by the twin effects of the end of the Cold War and a recession in the major industrial nations.

The South Africans' response is aggressive marketing and a willingness to take on the big, established firms.

"If we don't find the partners we want, then we can go to the customer and offer him an excellent product at a very competitive price," Alberts said.

Denel was hired off from Armscor two years ago, taking the defense manufacturing capability with it. Armscor remains the marketing arm of the government defense sales effort.

Alberts is in no hurry to seek a listing on the Johannesburg stock exchange, saying he wants to preserve Denel's skills, products and technological edge to contribute to the new all-race government's foreign earnings.

Denel exported goods worth 480 million rand to 37 countries in the year ended March 31, 1993. In that year it reported its first dividend of 60 million rand to its sole shareholder, the government.

Net income for 1992/93 was 235 million rand, 12 percent ahead of budget. Turnover was 2.8 billion rand, of which military and commercial exports contributed 17 percent.

Alberts declined to comment on the results for the year ended March 31. But he did say that turnover had been maintained along with the level of military and commercial exports.

ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (13.5.94)			
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.000	4.375	5.000
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	3.625	3.875	3.010
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.125	4.000	4.375
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.875	2.875	2.875
Yen (10 million yen)	0.025	0.750	0.875

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (13.5.94)			
CURRENCIES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES	
Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. dollar	3.2370	3.2320	3.2301
German mark	1.7872	1.8124	1.7938
French franc	4.4728	4.5356	4.5081
Japanese yen (100)	0.5212	0.5235	0.5230
Dutch florin	2.1629	2.1619	2.1619
Swiss franc	2.0810	2.1205	2.1205
Swedish krona	0.4122	0.3909	0.4000
Norwegian krona	0.5486	0.5486	0.5486
Denish krona	0.4664	0.4181	0.4181
British pound	0.5486	0.5486	0.5486
Canadian dollar	2.1715	2.2021	2.2021
Australian dollar	0.8203	0.8218	0.8218
S. African rand	0.9865	0.9865	0.9865
Belgian franc (10)	1.3980	1.3980	1.3980
Austrian schilling (10)	1.3980	1.3980	1.3980
Italian lira (1000)	3.4464	3.4464	3.4464
Jordanian dinar	4.3701	4.3701	4.3701
Egyptian pound	2.1678	2.1678	2.1678
ECU	3.4464	3.4464	3.4464
Irish punt	4.3701	4.3701	4.3701
Spanish peseta (100)	2.1678	2.1678	2.1678

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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Greece hikes rates to defend drachma

ATHENS (Reuters) - The Bank of Greece

The one-month Athens Interbank Offered Rate (ATHIBOR) jumped to 57.29% from Friday's 24.60% and the three-month rate to 48.96% from 25.85%.

Soaring rates kept demand for marks low and the Bank of Greece supported the drachma, supplying less than \$80 million compared to an outflow exceeding \$500m. on Friday.

FTSE falls slightly in quiet trading

The Overall index was 36 points softer at 5,497, the Industrial index shed three points to 6,707 and the Gold index lost 39 points to 1,856.

CROSS-RATES

	MARK	STERLING	YEN	Sfr	Ffr
MARK	—	0.3875/79	82.58/1	0.8522/26	3.4285/90
STERLING	2.5137/47	—	157.33/45	2.1419/48	8.5147/85
YEN	1.5985/85	0.6349/59	—	1.3677/29	4.7022/19
Sfr	1.1725/36	0.4682/58	73.41/46	—	4.4213/49
Ffr	0.2915/18	0.1159/61	18.23/28	0.2485/88	—

Prices from 22:00 local time

Spot market metals (US)			
		Last	Change
Gold	spot	393.15	+1.5
Silver	spot	9.98	+0.16

New York metal futures			
		Last	Change
Gold (Jan)		393.75	+1.5
Silver (Mar)		9.985	+0.165
Platinum (Mar)		942.5	+1.5
Palladium (Mar)		1,045.5	+4.5
High-grade copper (May)		1.0385	+0.001

London metal futures			
		Last	Change
Gold All in		393.00	-0.5
Gold Feb 01		393.00	-0.50
Silver All in		9.99.0	-
Platinum Feb 01		940.00	-1.25

Notes: In parentheses slightest contract exp. date.

Source: Metal Markets are based on prices approximately 10:30 AM local time. All others are closing quotes.

[illegible]

Pacers top Hawks for 3-1 edge



CHICAGO (AP) — Phoenix and Houston win only on the road, Chicago and New York win only at home. The Indiana Pacers win anywhere.

The Pacers, who never before had advanced past the first round of the playoffs, moved with one victory of reaching the conference finals by beating Atlanta 102-86 on Sunday for a 3-1 lead over the East's top seed.

Chicago and Houston tied their best-of-7 semifinal series at 2-2, as the Bulls beat New York 95-83 at

Raptors enrapture Toronto

Toronto's NBA expansion team will be called the Raptors.

The circular logo features a snarling velociraptor dinosaur — the animal made famous in last year's hit movie, "Jurassic Park" — clad in basketball gear dribbling a basketball from right to left.

Chicago Stadium and the visiting Rockets knocked off Phoenix 107-96. The road team has won all four games in the Rockets-Suns series, while the Knicks and Bulls have won all their games at home.

Denver avoided a sweep against Utah with an 83-82 victory on Reggie Williams' shot with 1.9 seconds left. The Jazz, however, still lead the series 3-1.

The Pacers have six victories in seven postseason games this year. In their NBA history since 1976, the Pacers previously won only four playoff games.

Three consecutive blocked shots by Antonio Davis and consecutive 3-pointers by Derrick McKey and Reggie Miller enabled the Pacers to pull away from Atlanta in the final period, when they outscored the Hawks 24-14.

The Pacers set a team playoff record by making 11 3-point shots, including four by Miller, who led Indiana with 25 points.

Atlanta lost despite a career playoff-high 35 points by Danny Manning. The Hawks were hurt by a knee injury to Kevin Willis, who returned to the game, but scored just two points on 0-for-5 shooting in 23 minutes.

Bulls 95, Knicks 83. Scottie Pippen, who refused to re-enter Friday night's game when the



FOUL PLAY — New York's Patrick Ewing (1) fouls Chicago's Scottie Pippen under the basket. (Reuters)

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Bulls 95, Knicks 83. Scottie Pippen, who refused to re-enter Friday night's game when the

final play was not called for him, scored 25 points and sparked a third-quarter surge for Chicago.

"I put it behind me," Pippen said of his judgment error at the end of a game the Bulls won. "I apologized to the team and to Phil Jackson. I don't think I have to apologize to anyone else."

Game 3 of the best-of-7 series will be played tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden.

New York lost its eighth straight

playoff game at Chicago Stadium, the venerable 65-year-old facility that is

shutting down after this season. Horace Grant added 18 points for the Bulls. Patrick Ewing led the Knicks with 18.

The Knicks' tough and physical style of defense was restricted by a tightly called game Sunday that followed last Friday night's melee between the teams. New York played without starting guard Derek Harper, who was suspended for two games for his part in Friday night's fight.

Without its top ballhandler, New York played sloppily in the first half, with 15 turnovers leading to 17 Chicago points as the Bulls took a 33-41 lead. New York finished with 24 turnovers.

Rockets 107, Suns 96. Hakeem Olajuwon and Otis Thorpe dominated inside and Kenny Smith and Mario Elie scored from outside as Houston won its second straight in the America West Arena.

Olajuwon had 28 points and 12 rebounds, Smith scored 21 points and Elie 11 of his 14 in the fourth quarter.

Nuggets 83, Jazz 82. Denver avoided a four-game sweep for the first time in its playoff history and prevented Utah from recording its first sweep ever.

Williams scored 21 points for the Nuggets, who also got a strong fourth-quarter effort from LaPhonso Ellis, who scored 10 of his 17 points in the period.

Williams had a pair of 3-pointers in the final quarter, the last with 2:47 left to give Denver a 78-75 lead.

NBA Playoff Glance Semifinals (Best of 7)

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Sunday's results: Indiana 102, Atlanta 86. Indiana leads series 3-1. Chicago 95, New York 83. Series tied 2-2. Saturday's result: Indiana 101, Atlanta 81.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Sunday's results: Houston 107, Phoenix 96. Denver 83, Utah 82. Utah leads series 3-1. Saturday's result: Utah 111, Denver 109 (OT).

No games last night. Today's games: Indiana at Atlanta, Phoenix at Houston.

Tomorrow's games: Chicago at New York.

Thoms powers way to Eisenberg tennis title

ORI LEWIS

GERMANY'S Arne Thoms powered his way to victory in the \$50,000 Eisenberg Jerusalem Open tennis tournament on Sunday.

The 23-year-old Thoms, ranked 213 in the world at the start of the tournament, used his devastating power-game tactics to beat Belgian Davis Cup player Filip Dewulf (209) 4-6, 6-1, 6-4 and claim his first ATP Tour title in an hour and 41 minutes.

Thoms, who stands at 1.88 meters tall, has a very strong serve and hits both from the back of the court and at net with brute force that simply wears his opponent into submission.

Thoms used the same tactics against top seed Gilad Bloom in the quarter-finals and finished off Belgian Dick Norman with the

same tactic in the semifinals.

Thoms would either serve and volley, or hit deep and flat from the baseline, running his opponent ragged until he either put away a winner, or until Dewulf made an error.

The first set was very evenly balanced and only an extremely long eighth game slowed the progress of the match when Thoms lost his serve after seven deuces to allow Dewulf to forge ahead.

Thoms was in complete command in the second set and rattled it off in just 19 minutes as Dewulf was helpless to stop the German's winners, particularly on his forehand.

The third set was more evenly balanced, although an early break

by Thoms, backed up by solid serving, was all that was needed to secure the title.

Thoms, a Hannoverian, much prefers fast surfaces to the clay courts which are more commonly found in his native Germany. His power game should prove very effective as the grass court season approaches.

"I'm really looking forward to this summer and I'm hoping to do well in the grass court tournaments," he said with a beaming smile as he clinched his winner's check for \$7,200.

Dewulf, who picked up a check for \$3,600, was on the losing side in the doubles final too. He and Dick Norman lost to the South African pairing of Ellis Ferreira and Kevin Ullyett 7-6(7/5), 6-3 on Saturday.

Crunch time in soccer State Cup

DEREK FATTAL

SOCCER fans are readying themselves for a double dose of cup magic this evening at a packed National Stadium in Ramat Gan with the two semifinal matches of the State Cup knockout competition.

The atmosphere among the residents of Tel Aviv is likely to reach fever pitch with Maccabi Tel Aviv taking on Hapoel Holon and Hapoel Tel Aviv meeting Maccabi Petah Tikva.

The Tel Avivans are favorites to win both matches and so advance to a dream final that will split the Big Orange right down the middle for a repeat of the 1988 fixture which Maccabi won 2-1.

Maccabi Tel Aviv kicks off the first match at 5 pm against a Holon side that has dangerous Yitzhak Suissa in hot form after knocking in two late goals last weekend to sink Maccabi Netanya in league action.

All the psychological pressure is on Maccabi Tel Aviv which has seen its title assault bite the dust the last couple of weeks. The Cup is the only major prize now left for Maccabi in a season which once promised so much but has been muted by Maccabi Haifa. Given the team's growing financial problems, win-

ning the State Cup and with it a passport to the European Cup Winners' Cup is vital. Holon on the other hand has nothing to lose and will aim to thwart the Tel Avivians in midfield and strike on the break.

Hapoel Tel Aviv's season is currently blossoming after an awful start which had supporters screaming for the head of manager Moshe Sinai. The Reds' advance up the league table has been mirrored by its successful run in the State Cup. The side's cup hopes will largely depend on the form of captain Haim Revivo who serves as the catalyst for most of his fellow attackers.

Opponents Maccabi Petah Tikva had their teeth clenched in the relegation zone in the early days of this campaign but the arrival of coach Shaye Feigenbaum from Hapoel Tel Aviv last autumn changed the club's fortunes completely. The clash with his former Hapoel colleague will be one that Feigenbaum will relish in his battle to bag the trophy for Maccabi Petah Tikva for the first time since 1952.

The Hapoel Tel Aviv-Maccabi Petah Tikva match is scheduled to begin at 7 pm.

Yankees' win streak reaches double digits

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The New York Yankees won their 10th straight game Sunday as Don Mattingly, Wade Boggs and Bernie Williams homered in a 12-1 rout of the Milwaukee Brewers.

The Yankees' winning streak is their longest since they won 10 straight in 1987. New York won all three games at County Stadium, its first sweep in Milwaukee since 1971.

Paul O'Neill went 2-for-3, raising his major league-leading average to .467, as the Yankees won for the 20th time in 24 games. The Brewers lost their fifth in a row.

Scott Kamieniec (3-0) gave up one run and five hits in eight innings. Jaime Navarro (2-3) was chased during a five-run fourth.

Athletics 6, Royals 2. Todd Van Poppel broke a five-game losing streak and host Oakland won consecutive games for the first time in a month.

Van Poppel (1-4), who began the game with a 9.59 ERA, gave up extra-base hits to the first three batters. But

Brett's No. 5 retired

No. 5, worn by George Brett for his entire 20-year career, became the first number ever retired by the Kansas City Royals.

Brett accumulated 3,154 hits and batted titles in each of three decades. Brett works in the front office as VP for baseball operations.

he allowed only two more hits before leaving after 5 1/2 innings with a 4-2 lead.

Dennis Eckersley got three outs for his third save, giving Oakland a two-game winning streak for the first time since April 16-17. Jeff Granger (0-1), the Royals' top draft choice in 1993, made his first major league start and went 5 1/2 innings.

On Saturday, third baseman Gary Gaetti, who started two triple plays in one game in 1990, turned one for Kansas City on a grounder by Oakland's Gerónimo Berroa.

With runners on first and second in the third inning, Berroa hit a sharp grounder at Gaetti, who was playing in and close to the bag. Gaetti stepped on the bag, threw to second baseman Terry Shumpert for a force and the relay to Wally Joyner easily beat Berroa.

Gaetti started triple plays in the fourth and eighth innings for Minnesota on July 17, 1990, in Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	26	10	.722	—
Boston	24	12	.667	2
Baltimore	21	13	.615	4
Toronto	17	19	.472	9
Detroit	15	19	.441	10

Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	19	16	.543	—
Cleveland	17	17	.500	1 1/2
Kansas City	17	17	.500	1 1/2
Minnesota	18	19	.485	2
Milwaukee	17	19	.472	2 1/2

West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	15	18	.455	—
Seattle	13	20	.397	1 1/2
California	16	22	.421	1
Oakland	11	25	.297	5 1/2

SUNDAY'S AL RESULTS: Cleveland 11, Detroit 6.

Monday's AL RESULTS: Boston 11, Toronto 2.

Cleveland 9, Detroit 3.

Seattle 5, Milwaukee 2.

Minnesota 8, Baltimore 5.

Oakland 5, Kansas City 4.

Texas 5, Chicago 2.

Seattle 10, California 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	23	12	.657	—
Montreal	20	16	.556	3 1/2
Florida	20	17	.541	4
New York	19	17	.529	4 1/2
Philadelphia	18	21	.462	8

Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	23	13	.639	—
St. Louis	18	17	.514	4 1/2
Houston	18	18	.500	5
Pittsburgh	17	18	.486	5 1/2
Chicago	11	24	.314	11 1/2

West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	20	17	.541	—
San Francisco	20	17	.541	—
Colorado	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	10	28	.278	8 1/2

SUNDAY'S NL RESULTS: Montreal 9, St. Louis 8.

Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 0.

Atlanta 6, New York 1.

Florida 3, Chicago 0.

Colorado 4, Houston 0.

Los Angeles 9, San Diego 1.

Cincinnati 9, San Francisco 6 (19).

SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS: St. Louis 6, Montreal 3.

New York 11, Atlanta 4.

Florida 6, Chicago 1.

San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 1.

Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Colorado 4, Houston 2.

Los Angeles 2, San Diego 1.

Schumacher wins Monaco Grand Prix

MONTE CARLO (AP) — For a moment, Gerhard Berger saw an accident happening at the start of the Monaco Grand Prix, two weeks after he lost two friends in high-speed crashes.

"I didn't want to look," Berger said as Damon Hill rammed Mika Hakkinen's car from behind. Hakkinen went spinning.

With all the tragedy of the past two weeks, the least that the sport could afford was another disaster. Ayrton Senna and Roland Ratzenberger had been killed at the San Marino Grand Prix. Karl Wendlinger lay in a coma from an accident in qualifying at Monaco on Thursday.

But Hakkinen went harmlessly off the track. Hill slowed to a stop less than a half lap later. Both walked away unharmed.

And, in perhaps the most convincing argument that Formula One was getting back to normal, Michael Schumacher went on to his fourth consecutive victory without any incidents.

Schumacher led from start to finish with his sixth career victory in a Benetton-Ford. Martin Brundle was second in a McLaren-Peugeot with Berger third in a Ferrari. They were the only cars on the same lap as Schumacher at the end of the 78-lap race.

That gave Schumacher a maximum 40 points and a 30-point margin over Berger in the season standings.

Race organizers paid tribute to Senna and Ratzenberger by painting the flags of Brazil and Austria.

On the first two places on the starting grid, Schumacher led the field from the No. 3 position.

Senna was especially missed at Monaco, a race he had won six times and the last five in a row. After his death, there were even questions about the Monaco race being cancelled.

The sport's ruling body, the International Automobile Federation, announced sweeping changes Friday to reduce the speeds of the cars in the aftermath of the accidents.

"The difference is the weather," said Unser, whose four-lap, 10-



SILENT TRIBUTE — Formula 1 racers gather to remember Ayrton Senna. (Reuters)

Some are to go into effect by the next race, the Spanish Grand Prix in Barcelona, May 29. Others will be added in time for the Canadian Grand Prix June 12 and a number of scheduled 1995 adjustments will be implemented by this year's midseason.

At Indianapolis, Al Unser Jr. kept chief rival Emerson Fittipaldi from knocking him off the pole on Sunday for the 78th Indianapolis 500.

"The difference is the weather," said Unser, whose four-lap, 10-

mile (16-km) average of 228.01 mph (364.817 kph) on Saturday held up for his first Indy pole. Fittipaldi came up short at 227.303 (363.684) on Sunday, good for the outside of the front row for the May 29 race.

Fittipaldi, the two-time and defending Indy winner, and 1969 winner Mario Andretti were among seven drivers who made qualifying attempts Sunday during an extension of the first of four days of time trials, made necessary because of rain on Saturday.

Sunday's 10-lap playoff results: DIVISION ONE — Derby 2, Millwall 1; Tranmere 0, Leicester 0.

DIVISION TWO — Barnley 0, Plymouth 0; York 0, Stockport 0.

DIVISION THREE — Carlisle 0, Wycombe 2; Torquay 2, Preston 0.

WELSH CUP — Barry Town 2, Cardiff 1.

Derby beats Millwall in promotion war

LONDON (AP) — Veteran midfielder Gordon Cowans and speedy striker Tommy Johnson fired Derby to a 2-0 first-leg victory over Millwall in the division one playoffs Sunday.

In the other division one playoff game, Tranmere and Leicester were tied 0-0. The winners of tomorrow's second legs will meet at Wembley May 24 for a place in the Premier League.

Cowans, formerly with Aston Villa, Italian club Bari and Blackburn Rovers, fired home after 21 minutes when Millwall goalie Kay Kay Keller, a US international who hasn't been called up for the World Cup, failed to hold the ball in a scramble after it had struck the post.

Johnson beat the Millwall offside trap to power home the second in the 59th minute but Derby missed enough chances to have scored six.

Derby's US midfielder John Harkes, who has been called up for the World Cup team, was one of five players shown the yellow card. Harkes became involved in a 12-player brawl early in the second half following a foul.

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Ramon list angered at Haberfeld, Zvilli roles in coalition talks

SARAH HONIG and MICHAEL YUDELMAN

OFFICIAL Histadrut coalition negotiations are due to begin today between the Ramon list and Labor, despite considerable displeasure among Ramon's people over the key role assigned in the talks to Labor's outgoing Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld and to Labor Party Secretary-General Nissim Zvilli, both Ramon's bitter enemies in Labor.

Ramon is suspicious that Haberfeld has no intention of turning power over to him speedily or properly. The fear in the Ramon circle is that Haberfeld's group is now busy tampering with Histadrut records and account books.

The suspicions have not been allayed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's repeated promises that the handing over will be "honorable and quick."

Rabin last reiterated this undertaking

at the Shavuot-eve consultation he held with the Labor ministerial caucus.

At the meeting, Justice Minister David Liba'i strongly condemned "the decision to put the effective future of the talks with Ramon in the hands of his two arch-enemies."

In Liba'i's view, "this is folly and smacks of bad faith. This is hardly the way to heal the rift with Ramon and patch things up in Labor. Those two [Haberfeld and Zvilli] now have interests which do not fully mesh with the best interests of this party. It is also unrealistic to suppose that they can overcome the grudges they bear against Ramon."

Liba'i's words earned him swift condemnation from the usually taciturn Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar. Haberfeld's predecessor and ally.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, whose close associates both Zvilli and Haberfeld are, argued that "these last elections spell the demise of the Histadrut. This is the end. The Histadrut's death sentence has been signed and will soon be executed."

Another problem is Ramon's conditioning the beginning of the coalition negotiations on the cancellation of all agreements between Labor and the Likud in the local labor councils throughout the country.

Last week some dozen Labor heads of local labor councils - including the Tel Aviv council - reported having signed coalition agreements with the Likud, in

defiance of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's decision that both the Histadrut coalition and the local level labor-council coalitions be made only with Ramon's list, and not with the Likud.

Ramon announced yesterday that he would not be taking part in the negotiations with Labor. He said that if Rabin is the head of Labor's steering committee, which appoints the members of the negotiating team, then he would head his Ramon list's steering committee and decide who will be on the team.

Haberfeld announced yesterday that he has no intention of resigning from political life and intends to stay at the head of Labor's Histadrut faction, either in a coalition with Ramon or in opposi-

tion, if the coalition talks fail. Haberfeld's statement follows demands in Labor to remove him and Zvilli from Labor's negotiating team, to enable a smooth, speedy transfer of the Histadrut reins to Ramon's faction.

Haberfeld spokesman Roby Steinberg clarified yesterday that while Rabin is the head of the steering committee, which determines who will be members of the negotiating team and supervises the decision-making, Haberfeld is the head of Labor's negotiating team.

The team also includes Zvilli and Zvi Eldorati as party representatives and Haberfeld, Ofra Friedman (his No.2) and four or six members of trade unions on the Histadrut faction side.

Haberfeld's spokesman denied reports the talks are scheduled to begin

this evening at 6, saying Haberfeld is only due back in the country an hour earlier. He also said Haberfeld would never agree to hold the talks at Beit Mapam - where Zvilli said they would be held - which the outgoing secretary-general considers to be enemy territory.

Election committee chairman Judge Shaul Aloni stated Sunday that only 50 boxes of voting slips are missing, and not 200 as Meretz's Ran Cohen had charged.

Aloni said that should the 50 missing boxes not arrive in his office by today, he would lodge a criminal complaint with the police against the representatives of the local election committees involved.

By last night, 94.11% of the votes had been counted, giving Ram 46.05%, Meretz 32.88%, the Likud 17.24%, and the Joint List 3.83%.



Tel Aviv narcotics detectives show some of the haul of liquefied cocaine disguised as Colombian coffee liqueur which they seized from a courier at Ben-Gurion Airport on Sunday. (Israel Sun)

Police seize \$700,000-worth of liquefied cocaine

FOR the first time, narcotics squad detectives have seized liquefied cocaine disguised as Colombian coffee liqueur, worth around \$700,000, allegedly smuggled here from Colombia by international drug traffickers.

Early Sunday morning, Tel Aviv narcotics detectives, headed by Cmdr. Dudi Cohen and Chief Supr. Menahem Frank, arrested 30-year-old suspected courier Motti Spiegel in possession of six bottles of the Colombian liqueur and a large bottle of Colombian Port at Ben-Gurion Airport. But instead of liqueur, the decorative bottles, still in their packaging, contained seven kilos and 300 grams of liquefied Colombian cocaine.

The bottle caps had been taped tightly, and if detectives had not known that the "liqueur"

contained cocaine, the drugs would have passed the customs green light without attracting attention. Police surmise that the gang had previously succeeded in smuggling large amounts of liquefied cocaine from Colombia via London to Israel.

Spiegel, who had been under British police surveillance in London, took Israeli police to the homes of other alleged members of what was described as a "well organized, professional" gang of smugglers.

Detectives arrested Colombian resident Miguel Octavio, 32, allegedly the "liaison officer" between the gang here and cartel members in Colombia. Octavio has been in Israel for around three months.

Tamir Peretz, 23, allegedly the partner of the courier Spiegel, was also arrested in the Tel Aviv area, and the three were remanded in custody Sunday for 11 days.

Later in the day, the gang's alleged leader and another member were arrested, and are expected to appear in Tel Aviv Magistrates Court today for a remand hearing. Detectives found around 15 grams of cocaine powder in the latter's possession, which they suspect was produced from previous shipments of liquid.

Gang members, said Cohen, knew how to convert the liquid to powdered cocaine using simple laboratory equipment and chemicals, and intended to

produce pure powder and not "crack." An estimated five to six kilograms of powder may be produced from seven kilograms of liquid, said Cohen. A kilogram of cocaine, bought for \$3,000 to \$5,000 in Colombia, sells for around \$100,000 here, after dealers adulterate the drugs with other harmless powders.

The investigation began in April when detectives learned about the gang's movements and contacted Israel Police European representative Chief Supr. Gadi Ashed, who is based in the Netherlands. Following the arrest of an Israeli citizen in Holland in possession of three kilograms of liquefied cocaine, British police were alerted and launched a surveillance operation on Israelis passing through London from Colombia.

High Court rejects Deri petition for charges against prosecutor

EVELYN GORDON

THE High Court of Justice rejected a petition on Sunday by former Interior Minister Aryeh Deri, which asked that the attorney-general be ordered to file criminal and/or disciplinary charges against the lead prosecutor in the criminal case against Deri for talking to the press. But the court sharply criticized the State Attorney's Office for permitting the interview.

The petition was based on a December interview by Ma'ariv with Yehoshua Resnick, head of the Justice Ministry's criminal division, in which Resnick reportedly said the evidence against Deri constituted "a sure basis for conviction." Deri charged that this was an attempt to influence witnesses in the upcoming trial, and therefore violated the sub judice laws.

Deri's attorney, Dan Avi-Isaac, said that since Resnick discussed the arguments which both sides might raise, he had violated a circular issued by the attorney-general, which specifically forbade state attorneys to discuss the character of either the evidence or the arguments likely to be brought up in a trial.

"A trial should be conducted in the courtroom, not in the press," Avi-Isaac said. "I don't know of any precedent for this, that a prosecutor should brief the press on

what each side will argue before the trial has even started."

In response, Na'ava Ben-Or of the State Attorney's Office charged that the entire petition was made in bad faith, in an effort to harass Resnick.

Resnick's remarks did not violate sub judice laws, she said, because no responsible prosecutor would serve an indictment if he didn't believe the evidence was enough for conviction, and therefore his comments told the reader nothing new. The interview was also not a disciplinary offense, because it was approved by the proper ministry officials, she said.

Furthermore, Ben-Or said, Deri's unremitting media war against the State Attorney's Office made it necessary for the office to respond, to preserve its image.

"Grave charges such as those made by the petitioner have never been made against [the State Attorney's Office] before," she said.

Justices Aharon Barak, Michael Cheshin and Yitzhak Zamir agreed that Deri's comments required a response. Cheshin cited an interview Deri had given to Israel Radio in which he charged that then attorney-general Yosef Harish hadn't even read the in-

dictment before signing it, and an interview with Ha'olam Hazeh, in which he called Harish an "idiot."

However, the justices said, the way to handle the problem was not to give a press interview, where the interviewee can't control the outcome, but to issue a formal response through the spokesman's office.

"It would be preferable for a prosecutor... not to be interviewed in the media," they wrote in their verdict. "It would be more appropriate for the state's position to be presented by other spokesmen rather than by the prosecutor... [The prosecutor] should have his say in the accepted fashion: before the court."

Nevertheless, they said, there was no reason for them to intervene in attorney-general Michael Ben-Yair's decision not to file criminal or disciplinary charges against Resnick, since the decision "stands both the test of the facts and the test of reasonableness."

Afterwards, Avi-Isaac expressed satisfaction with the verdict, saying Deri had never been interested in harming Resnick personally.

"Our goal was to warn [other officials]... and to prevent the trial being conducted in the press," he said. "From that point of view, we believe the result was positive."

Hospital drug supplies dwindling as pharmacists' strike continues

JUDY SIEGEL

THE strike by 1,200 public-sector pharmacists goes into its 10th day today, with the supply of medications in hospitals seriously depleted and no negotiations scheduled by treasury officials.

Union head Dvora Arad said last night that she couldn't understand "why the Treasury is being so difficult, when we are the last union in the health sector not to have a wage contract. The gap between us is not so large."

Many non-emergency operations have been canceled in the hospitals. Some hospital administrations have been forced to purchase medications in private pharmacies.

An appeals committee set up by the union has approved dozens of drugs each day required for borderline cases. All vital

drugs are given without question.

"We are not endangering lives," Arad stressed. Health Ministry Director-General Prof. Mordechai Shani visited the appeals committee on Sunday in accordance with a decision by the Tel Aviv District Labor Court, which last week refused the ministry's request for temporary restraining orders against the strike.

The judge said the strike was legal and its results - the steady decline in supplies of drugs - should have been known to the ministry, which "could have prepared for this eventually in time."

The judge had instructed the ministry to apply to the pharmacists' special appeals committee about supplying vital drugs that are unavailable.

Scandal may persuade police to crack down on phone tappers

BACKGROUND

RAINE MARCUS

THE LIST of more than 400 people, including famous personalities, whose phones and cellular phones were allegedly tapped by two private investigators, may persuade police to change priorities, which until now did not include cracking down on wiretappers.

At present police do not arrest wiretappers nor act on intelligence information, acting only if subjects of such bugging file complaints.

In the past, several cases of wiretapping by private investigators have been brought to court, but no investigator has ever gone to prison.

A proposed amendment in the law would make offenders subject to seven years' imprisonment instead of the present three years for those ordering such services. Investigators arrested for such offenses do not cooperate with police since they fear that if they inform on their employers, who may pay them as much as \$10,000 monthly for tapping one phone, they will lose their jobs.

Former undercover policeman Rafi Friedan, charged so far with tapping three phones, is known among his contemporaries as a "tapping contractor" working for several employers and carrying out services for other investigation companies. He surprised both police and media when he declared on camera last week that Yediot Aharonot editor Moshe Vardi bugged former editor Dov Yudkovsky's phone. "But I didn't do it," said Friedan, who was suddenly ready to undergo a police lie detector test regarding the same incident.

A police source said the sudden show of "cooperation" was a "deliberate, tendentious attempt to mislead the police investigation. Friedan's main employer is getting desperate and wanted to prevent, by all means, the publishing of the list of those whose phones were tapped."

Weizman, Ben-Porat head list of people whose phones were allegedly tapped

RAINE MARCUS

THE phones in the offices of President Ezer Weizman, State Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat and the chief censor are among the 400 people and businesses whose cellular, home and office phones were allegedly tapped by private investigators Rafi Friedan and Ya'acov Tsur.

A ban on the list of people whose phones were tapped was lifted by Tel Aviv Magistrates Court Judge Zecharia Caspi on Sunday, despite protests by defense lawyers Motti Katz and Penina Devorin.

Following the release of the list, Katz said that people and companies listed were not the result of illegal wire tapping since there is no law against listening to cellular phones.

Tsur still denies all allegations against him.

The two, who were placed under house arrest two weeks ago following three weeks in custody, have been indicted with tapping three private phones of senior Yediot Aharonot employees, but

an updated indictment including more charges will probably be presented on Friday.

The machine used for tapping cellular phones, manufactured by local company ECI, will also be demonstrated Friday, when a judge will decide whether to remand the pair in custody until trial, keep them under house arrest or to release them on bail.

The list includes phones and cellular phones of senior security services and forces employees, Ha'aretz Publisher Amos Shochan, Likud MKs Ya'acov Shamai and Ovadia Eli, Likud party headquarters, 16 Yediot employees, Ma'ariv Publisher Ofer Nimrod and Editor Ya'acov Erez, the central offices of

Hapoalim and Discount banks, IBA managing director Mordechai Kirschenbaum, and the Second Channel's Rafi Ginat and Dan Shilon.

Other private investigators and security companies' phones were also tapped, including Shefa Security, Ze'evik Investigations and a former police officer, Ya'acov Barbi. Ex-GSS employee Yair Krulvi's conversations were also bugged.

Arka director Israel Borovitch, Shiloach insurance company, Golf fashion stores and scores of unknown people were also the subjects of wiretapping.

The Serious Crimes Squad is still investigating, but so far has not discovered the main employer of investigators Friedan and Tsur, who are not cooperating with detectives.

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